

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Special from Monitor Bureau

Identity of Men Secret

ment in the Republican party.

1990-1991

Better Element's Choice

Unselfish Leadership Is Need

1990

: Appeal to Country

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Process of Surrender

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

French Approval in America

In America, he said, practically the press and population approve the

of neutrality. This statement is made public in connection with a report that the Danish Socialists had decided to care for 10,000 children from the Ruhr in Denmark for three months instead of 1000 as originally

WORLD COURT HALES GERMANY ON ALLIES' KIEL CANAL CHARGE

First Time Sovereign Power Has Been Arraigned by
Others—Franco-British Dispute in Hand

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Almost at the moment the opposition is opening fire on the project to take the United States into the Permanent Court of International Justice, official reports reach Washington of the first active operations of the world tribunal. Secretary Hughes has had opportunity to study the formal record of the first international dispute referred to the court, consisting of the proceedings issued by the League of Nations. The record arrived in Washington this week. It covers the extraordinary session of the court at The Hague, which was called in extraordinary session in January to consider a controversy between Great Britain and France and a case brought against Germany for having refused passage through the Kiel Canal to a British ship. The last-named case is the first instance in history in which a sovereign state has been so arraigned before an international tribunal.

It is plain from the gravity of both the British-French case and the proceedings against Germany that each action concerns the sort of dispute that old-time diplomacy used to go to war about. The British and the French are at loggerheads over nationality decrees in Tunis and Morocco. Their respective contentions were urged with the greatest tenacity.

Franco-British Differences

The question mainly at issue is whether the nationality decrees of the French Government, the Bey of Tunis and the Sultan of Rabat, and their application to British subjects, are matters of purely French domestic policy.

Both litigants presented their cases to the court in public sessions, and a decision is expected momentarily. Great Britain was represented by Sir Douglas Hogg, Attorney-General; Sir Ernest Pollock, formerly Attorney-General, and a law officer of the Foreign Office. For France, the case was presented by M. Merillon, Procureur-General at the Cour de Cassation, and M. de Lapradelle, professor of International Law at the University of Paris. By common consent between representatives of the two governments, the British point of view was stated first to the court. Then there was a reply on behalf of France, followed by another statement by a representative of each party, France having the last word. There were four separate hearings. At the termination of the last one, the representatives of both powers filed their final conclusions in writing.

The case against Germany deals with that country's refusal to permit the British steamship Wimbledon to go through the Kiel Canal. Germany is arraigned by the four so-called "principal allied powers," Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan. These states claim that Germany's refusal was contrary to the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles affecting the Kiel Canal. Under authority given in the Treaty, they have brought proceedings before the Permanent Court of International Justice.

Treaty Violation

Germany's offense in restraining free access to the Kiel Canal was committed on March 21, 1921. Diplomatic representatives at The Hague of the four arraigning powers filed an application instituting proceedings with the registry of the court through the intermediary of the French Minister. Notice of the application has been sent by the registry to Germany and to other states which have ratified the Treaty of Versailles, and to all states which are members of the League of Nations. The applicant powers take their stand upon Article 380 of the Treaty of Versailles, according to which "The Kiel Canal and its approaches shall be maintained free and open to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations at peace with Germany on terms of entire equality."

The League record states that "This is an event of very considerable importance because it constitutes the first example in history of the arraignment before an international court of a sovereign state by one or more other sovereign states."

The monthly summary of the League of Nations, in which the proceedings of the World Court are reported, notes with gratification that the United States for the first time was represented officially at the meeting in January of the Advisory Committee on Opium. The American representative was Dr. Rupert Blue. The chairman of the committee, Sir Malcolm Delevingne of Great Britain, expressed its "sense of the value of American co-operation."

POLISH MINISTER DENIES WAR RUMOR

Ladislav Wroblewski Designates
Valdemar Carneckis' Prediction
as "Real Folly"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 9.—Ladislav Wroblewski, Polish Minister to the United States, who has come to New York on a business trip, took issue today with the statement of Valdemar Carneckis, Lithuanian Chargé d'Affaires in this country, recently published in the press, that further seizure of Lithuanian towns by Polish troops will mean war between Poland and Lithuania.

"In so far as Mr. Carneckis says this means war," said Mr. Wroblewski to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, "he is making a purely gratuitous assumption. But if he implicitly declares that Lithuania totally agrees to the decision of the League of Nations and that the Lithuanians only want to assume their authority in that part of the neutral zone that was allotted to them, then from the Polish point of view I claim that peace is absolutely assured."

Mr. Wroblewski declared that the fact that disorders have not been reported for the last few days in the neutral zone showed the real folly of such a prediction of war. "Lithuania received the greater share of this neutral strip," he said, "which contains all told only 30,000 people; and when the League of Nations made its decision, some five weeks ago, it was about time, for the local communities had had no government but their own local control, and had reached a state of virtual anarchy."

The small section of the neutral zone Poland received and proceeded to occupy, not with soldiers but with ordinary police forces, the Minister said, had the added value to Poland of safeguarding the main railroad between Vilna and Grodno; without it communication on this line could be rendered impossible.

"As to Russia," declared the Minister, "all the rumors that have been spread of the possibility of Russian intervention under these extraordinary conditions must be received with the utmost incredulity. Relations between Poland and Russia are getting better, not worse, and any other than a peaceful solution of the present difficulty is unthinkable."



Photograph © Underwood & Underwood

Princess Santa Borghese
Italian Delegate to the World Conference on Education in This Country. Who
Ascertains Her Countrymen Find Example in the Social and Child Welfare
Movements of American Women

ITALIAN WOMEN COPY METHODS DEvised BY AMERICAN WOMEN

Princess Santa Borghese, on First Visit, Declares United
States Is Organization Pattern

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 10.—Princess Santa Borghese has just arrived in New York for her first visit to the United States. She has co-operated enthusiastically with the interests of women in her country, and started a Girl Scout organization in Italy two years ago. She is the first European delegate to arrive in America for the World Conference on Education in Oakland, Cal., in June.

"Italian women recognize the value

of the American woman's experience, and they look to the women of this country to teach them organization, particularly for social and child welfare work," the Princess said.

Princess Borghese speaks the principal European languages, and because of her mastery of Russian she served as secretary to her father, Prince Borghese, while he was in charge of the Italian mission to Russia in 1917.

She won her baccalaureate at the Classical School of Rome. Her doc-

torate of philosophy was obtained from the University of Bologna, and later she spent two years at Oxford, where she specialized in English literature and elocution. She received a first degree diploma from the University of Rome which authorizes her to teach English in the secondary schools of Italy.

GREAT LAKES RATES COMMISSION SETS

WINNIPEG, Man., March 3 (Special Correspondence).—The royal commission investigating Great Lakes freight rates and kindred matters, which sat in this city for 10 days, established that there is in existence a combine of shipping interests, according to a statement made by H. J. Symington, K. C., counsel for the commission. Whether this combine is unfair and illegal, its effect on freight rates on the lakes, and whether there is discrimination between lake ports and shippers, as is alleged, are matters which have yet to be determined, Mr. Symington declared.

One of the chief matters which will be investigated by the commission will be the alleged discrimination against Canadian ports and in favor of American ports in the carrying of the grain crop. Owing to the Canadian coastal laws, American owned ships are prohibited from operating between Canadian ports, but may operate from Canadian to American ports. This competition eliminated, Canadian boats, it is charged, have levied higher rates for carrying between Port Williams and Port Colborne or other Canadian ports, than between Port Williams and Buffalo, although the distance is greater to the American port.

\$600,000 IS SOUGHT TO PROVIDE FRENCH STUDIES FOR AMERICANS

Aim Is Eventually to Finance 127 Field Service Fellowships—80 Already Awarded

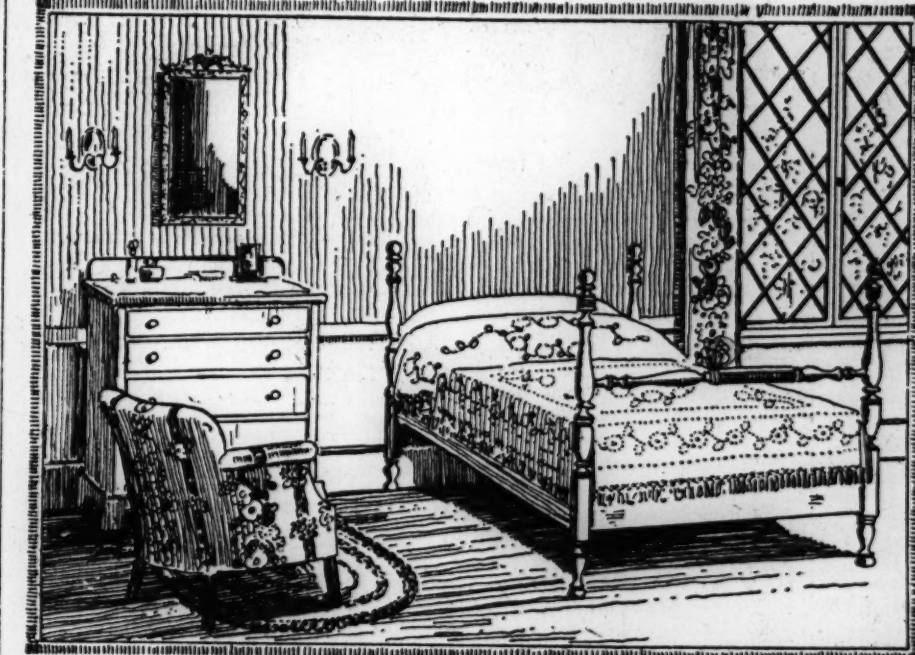
Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 10.—A campaign to raise \$600,000 to provide some 30 additional scholarships for young Americans who desire a year of post-graduate study in France has been started by the American Field Service Fellowships for French Universities, of which Paul D. Cravath is president and Elliot C. Bacon of J. P. Morgan & Co. is treasurer. The organization, which grew out of the volunteers from America to the camion, ambulance and other corps of the field service of the French Army during the war has already awarded 80 fellowships, of which the last 16 were granted last month. Former members of the field service head committees in Boston, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, and other cities, and according to Paul F. Cadman, chairman of the national organization here, the prospects for achieving the first quota of the fund desired are excellent.

When the additional scholarships are obtained, Mr. Cadman explained to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, the fund will send annually to France about half the number of young Americans in residence each year at Oxford under the terms of the bequest of Cecil Rhodes. This difference, however, Mr. Cadman says, makes the scholarships to French universities more attractive than the Rhodes plan, that in France

the American fellows under the field service plan are accepted as graduate students and are able to follow special research and individual studies, where in England they still, though American Bachelors of Arts or Sciences, are treated at Oxford as undergraduates.

In recognition of the fraternal war memories that inspired the American fellowships, Mr. Cadman said the French Government has made unique concessions to the American fellows and even has allowed them to compete for degrees open, with few exceptions, to French citizens only. This applies especially to the French state doctorates, one of the American fellows, W. Albert Noyes Jr. of Grinnell College, having won the coveted degree of Doctorat de l'Etat es Sciences by work at the University of Paris in chemistry. Mr. Cadman, a graduate of the University of California, is the first American ever to win the French state law doctorate, the Doctorat de l'Etat en Droit, which was granted to him at the University of Paris in 1921. Another exceptional case is that of Henry T. Howard of the University of California, who was made an Architecte Diplome and a medallist at the famous Ecole Nationale des Beaux Arts. Mr. Howard is now in the office of his father, John Galien Howard of San Francisco, who designed the superb new group of seven buildings on the California campus.



Paine's

Ivory Enamel & Post Bed Sketched, \$42. Bureau Base, \$32. Chair in tan cretonne, flowered in pink and lavender with broad black stripes. Very striking; \$43.

Those Intriguing Boudoir Chairs at Paine's

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"Intriguing" is indeed the word; so jaunty are the lines, so fascinating the colorful Spring coverings, so irresistibly moderate the prices.

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Sheets, 72x108	\$3.00	\$3.30
Sheets, 81x108	\$3.40	\$3.65
Sheets, 90x108	\$3.75	\$4.10

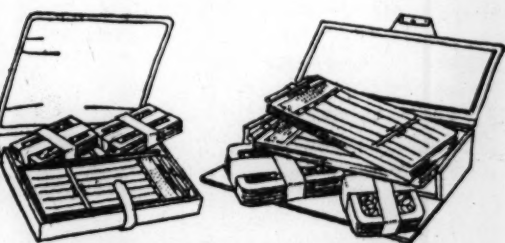
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Pillow slips are made with 3-inch hem. Sheets are made with 3-inch hem at top and 1-inch at bottom.

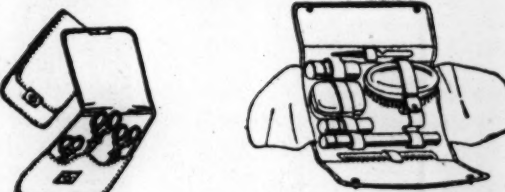
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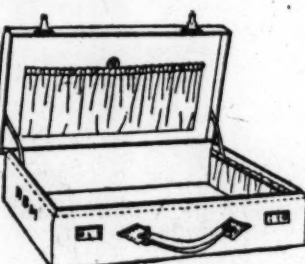


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DEGREE POWER IS EXTENDED AT NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY

Passage of Legislative Bill Without Debate Looked Upon
as Public's Indorsement of Institution

Greatly extended degree-awarding power has been granted to Northeastern University of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association by the unanimous passage of a bill for this purpose through the Massachusetts Legislature, signed this week by Gov. Channing H. Cox. The event marks, according to Frank Palmer Speare, president of Northeastern, another step in the development of an educational undertaking begun 72 years ago, which now is known throughout the United States.

The Boston Y. M. C. A. in 1851 started as part of its original program, classes for employed men. They were at once successful, but they were not correlated, and followed no specific line of development. In 1896 the directors decided to create a special educational institution to train young men and boys, and from that date the school's growth has been steady and successful. Now, by the passage of the recent bill without debate through the Legislature, acknowledgment has been made by the State of the value and permanence of Northeastern University.

A Christian Organization
Since 1896, course after course has been added to the curriculum. These courses have been gradually grouped into schools, and from time to time those of the collegiate grade have been incorporated with degree-granting powers. In 1916 all schools were merged in "Northeastern College," which became "Northeastern University" in 1922.

Good Law School Showing
The evening school of law, started in 1898, was incorporated in 1904 with degree-granting powers. The evening school of engineering, established 1909, granted degrees from 1920. The day school of business administration was started in 1922 with degree-granting power. The evolution of these schools may be traced by the number of their graduates, and by those now in attendance. Law school graduates, for example, to a percentage of 86, have passed bar examinations, and the remainder are generally in business, never having had a desire to practice law.

Including all the evening classes, the boys' day preparatory school, the automotive school, the vocational institute and other departments, many thousands of students have attended classes. Northeastern has had 50,000 students since 1896, about 1500 getting degrees. The day school of engineering, offering part time instruction in co-operation with Massachusetts industrial concerns, has a student body of 920 regularly enrolled.

In all its branches, Northeastern is distinctive in its character, its tuition, and in the elimination of costly non-essentials while still providing a high standard of education.

MAINE MOTOR MEASURE VETOED
AUGUSTA, Me., March 10 (Special)—Gov. Percival F. Baxter has vetoed the legislative act extending certain privileges to citizens of New Hampshire in operating motor trucks in Maine upon the payment of a nominal registration fee, on condition that the State of New Hampshire grants an equal privilege to citizens of Maine.

The present law and the proposed amendment confer special privileges upon a comparatively few citizens living within the radius of 15 miles of the Maine-New Hampshire line. In his opinion, it is not in accord with sound public policy to grant these privileges to any class or group within our State. All should be treated alike.

There should be no discrimination in favor of Maine citizens who live in the territory bordering the New Hampshire line. The people of the central and eastern parts of the State are obliged to pay their share of the burdens of maintaining our roads, and this burden should be borne by people in every section.

I cannot follow the reasoning that established 15 miles as the limit. There is as much reason to make the limit 25, 50 or 100 miles. In these days of rapid transportation 100 miles is a trifling distance.

In my opinion it would be well to repeal the special privileges granted to passenger car owners in the zone referred to, but that question is not before me. I do, however, deem it unwise to extend existing privileges to include New Hampshire truck owners. The truck problem is a serious one, and all trucks should bear equally their proper share of the burdens of road maintenance and this is especially true of trucks coming from other states.

In these road matters as in others, a state-wide view should be taken and I cannot approve a bill that allows the citizens of New Hampshire to operate trucks in Maine upon payment of a nominal \$2 registration fee, when Maine truck owners are paying anywhere from \$10 to \$146 for the same privilege.

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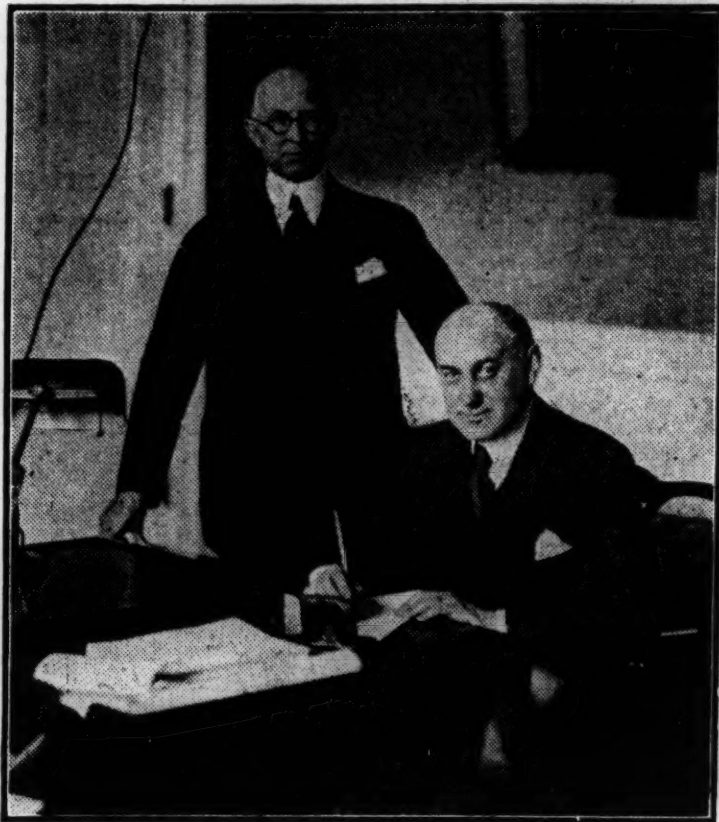
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seem as if he were entitled to all. I should not be able to discriminate. But I consider the amount claimed by him as immaterial as a principle is involved.

"The question in which a great and rapidly increasing number of our citizens are interested, and on which they are entitled to have the Bishop of Portland state clearly his position, is this: Whether or not the Bishop of Portland is seeking some share of the public funds for the support of parochial schools?"

"Distinctions between state funds and city funds are utterly immaterial from the viewpoint of the burden and injustice to the taxpayers, as in any event the taxpayers furnish both the state and the city school funds and must make up any depletion of either arising by reason of payments to the parochial schools."

"But entirely above and beyond the burden on the taxpayers is the fund-



Photograph by George H. Davis Jr.

Governor Cox Aids Northeastern University of Y. M. C. A.
The Governor is Signing the Bill Extending Degree-Awarding Power. At His Left Stands Frank Palmer Speare, President

national institution offering an extensive program of secondary, industrial and approved collegiate grade work in existence.

The Y. M. C. A. furnishes the buildings free of rental, except for a minimum charge for light, heat, janitor service and upkeep. Finally, Northeastern, according to the president, exists itself to be a Christian, character-building organization in which training for good citizenship is a fundamental purpose.

**BISHOP IS ASKED
TO STATE POSITION**

Maine Senator Wants to Know
Definitely If Funds for Roman
Catholic Schools Are Sought

AUGUSTA, Me., March 10 (Special)—Asking the Roman Catholic bishop of Portland to announce definitely if he is seeking public funds for the parochial schools, Senator Ralph O. Brewster of Portland issues a statement today explaining testimony that he gave at the legislative hearing on the measure prohibiting the use of public funds for sectarian institutions or uses.

"I stated at the hearing," said Senator Brewster, "that Bishop Louis S. Walsh of the Roman Catholic diocese of Maine had asked the Mayor of Portland for \$225,000 from the public money for the parochial schools."

"I note that the bishop denies this and the Mayor of Portland now states that the bishop said to him that the parochial schools were saving the city \$225,000 and he therefore was entitled to share in the public school funds received by the city from the State."

"If the bishop is entitled to anything of the so-called saving, it would

mental proposition that the diversion of public school funds to sectarian schools will inevitably disrupt the public school system and the development of an American conception of civilization."

**DRIVE FOR WORLD
PEACE INDORSED**

Two Thousand Portland People
Ratify President's Project

PORTLAND, Me., March 10—Two thousand people in City Hall last night, at a meeting opening a national drive for world peace, unanimously adopted resolutions presented by a committee of clergymen ratifying President Harding's plan for American representation in the Permanent International Court of Justice. Every suggestion touching upon the entrance of the United States into the League of Nations was cheered.

The Rev. Samuel A. Elliot, president of the American Unitarian Association of Boston; the Rev. Edward Cummings, secretary of the World Peace Foundation; and the Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, formerly moderator of the Congregational Church, advocated American affiliation with the League of Nations, the International Court, or any agency which will further good will among the nations.

At their suggestion a committee was named to form a permanent organization in Portland for the promotion of world peace. Mayor Carroll S. Chaplin, Bishop Benjamin Brewster of the Methodist Church and other prominent men were selected.

The organizations engaged in the national drive are: World Alliance for the Promotion of International Goodwill, Federal Council of the Churches of Christ, Church Peace Union, World Peace Foundation League, and the National Non-Partisan Association.

PROPOSED STRIKE BILLS WITHDRAWN

Tense Connecticut Situation Between Manufacturers and
Workers Relaxes

HARTFORD, Conn., March 10—Withdrawal of proposed strike legislation, which promised a bitter contest before the Committee on Judiciary of the state Legislature next Wednesday, has considerably ameliorated tense relations between the manufacturers and workers of the State.

As a result of an agreement between the Manufacturers' Association of Connecticut and the Open Shop Conference on the one hand and the Connecticut Federation of Labor on the other, two bills making intimidation lawful in trade disputes and one bill prohibiting industrial warfare were dropped for the duration of the present biennial session of the Legislature. One of these measures proposed to make it lawful to urge others to abstain from working, and to urge others not to buy products of an industry engaged in a trade dispute. It was intended to attach a drastic amendment to Section 6350 of the General Statutes which restricts the lawful activities of strikers.

Senator Toner's other bill proposed substantially the same amendment in different phraseology. The interpretation put upon it by manufacturers was that it would give strikers the right to attack so-called strike-breakers.

Senator Frederick De Peyster, Republican, introduced the manufacturers' association bill, which proposed not only to prohibit industrial warfare but to restrict persons from furnishing aid to carry it on, gave anyone injured in person or property as a result of a strike the use of the courts to recover damages. Heavy penalties were provided in the bill for agitators of strikes. Labor men construed the bill as a blow at the heart of trades unions.

Manufacturers and workers are at issue concerning several other bills pending before the present session, but they are considered to be minor matters compared with those eliminated.

ART
Boston Artists at the
Museum of Fine Arts

An exhibition of works by Boston artists, including paintings, sculpture, water colors, pastels and drawings, and miniatures, is now being held at the Museum of Fine Arts under the auspices of the Copley Society, and will be open until March 23.

Some 95 paintings are shown. Several of the more familiar Boston names do not appear, while a number of younger promising artists have found room in their stead. In general the paintings give evidence of a high quality of workmanship. Also, the exhibition also points out again how great an influence certain teachers and leaders hold over the Boston art world. Few indeed are those expressing their own thoughts in their own way. Glancing along the rows of paintings, one can easily detect the influence of men like Tarbell, Benson, Hawthorne. In some cases it amounts to almost slavish imitation. The influence is sound and fits in with the demand of the time in which we live, so that, from a practical and utilitarian point of view, it serves to profit both leader and follower.

The largest canvas shown, "The Dance," by Charles Hopkinson, is the object of a great deal of well-earned praise. Three little girls in gayly colored dresses are dancing, in innocent, joyous abandon, amid the flower-bedecked summer landscape. Taking the front part of the landscape, with its three dancing figures—in painting, ability, power of expression, and sense of life, what other canvas in the exhibition is quite equal to it? Illustrative of the many good portraits is that of Mrs. John Henry Crossman by Ernest Hapgood Stratton. However one might criticize the lack of modeling of the draped part of the figure, the effect is satisfying. In its calmness and richness of color composition it is suggestive of great capacity and much latent power. The "Portrait of Miss A." by Leslie P. Thompson is a well-wrought and balanced work. With color dexterously handled, and fine modeling, it has a suggestion of mastery, assurance, and insight into every part except the face of the sitter. MacIvor Reddie's study of Harry McGregor Woods, rather careless in treatment, shows aptness of character portrayal, and has good carrying power.

A quiet, non-assertive picture is the one called "Rose Margaret," by Philip Hale. It is worthy of close attention for technique has been subordinated to the interest and importance of the subject. The wistful fragile qualities of that type of womanhood have been so creditably brought out.

In landscape Thomas Allen shows fine pictorial qualities; his "Midsummer Moonrise," qualities brought out in the middle distance of this example which might be applied successfully in both early morning and evening scenes. H. Dudley Murphy's "In Porto Rico," heavy in composition and color, has solid decorative values.

In a different line, I. M. Ganseng in his "Interior" gives the impression of a love of the work and great care of handling, together with the application, with knowledge and appreciation of pigment and medium, of the modern color scheme. Frederick A. Bosley's "Still Life" is sincerely and solidly painted in a Bensonlike manner. The bearded man, named "The Manuscript," is a gratifying composition, and the artist, Marion L. Cooke, has entered into the spirit of her subject and has profitably treated the difficult lighting problem involved.

Some thirty pieces of sculpture are in the gallery with the paintings, ranging from statuettes to the imposing, more than life-size Indian chief in Cyrus E. Dallin's "The Last Arrow."

In "Wings of the Morn" Nanna Matthews Bryant has created a charming poetic illustration in marble with feminine softness of effect. A number of good busts by different sculptors declare Boston's standing in that line. One piece of sculpture there is, which for the effect it produces, may be noted. It is Leonard Craske's "Dawn." The name is not essential. The figure is of a young girl, standing poised, with arms and hands spread before her. It is about three feet high. Against the silver-gray background, when seen in the soft light of late afternoon, it is one of the real treats this exhibition has to offer. Its blueish color helps to enhance the feeling so apparent in the upper part of the figure, especially the face, arms and hands.

Many of the water colors and miniatures are the expressions of serious effort and sound workmanship. C. H.

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NEW STATE PRISON AGAIN ADVOCATED IN OFFICIAL REPORT

Governor's Own Investigator
Finds Conditions Should Be
Changed

That Massachusetts needs a new prison system and that while conditions are generally good at the Charlestown State Prison, the building itself is obsolete and "unfortunately situated," are two of the conclusions reached in the report made to Channing H. Cox, Governor of the Commonwealth, by W. Cameron Forbes, former Governor-General of the Philippines. The report was made public today.

As a result of agitation during the 1922 session of the Legislature for a new State Prison and repeated recommendations to this effect by those in charge of penal institutions, the Governor asked Mr. Forbes to make an investigation. As a result of his inquiry, the executive, in his inaugural address, recommended that a commission be created to study plans, needs and methods looking toward a new prison.

This suggestion was referred to the legislative committee, together with three different bills providing specifically for a new prison.

In his report Mr. Forbes says that particular attention was directed to three charges made against the prison and its administration. These were that the buildings are unsuitable; that the officers are unduly harsh and severe; and that the system is repressive instead of seeking to bring out the best in an inmate.

The first charge is founded in facts that none can deny, Mr. Forbes says, adding that correctional authorities feel that improvement in other conditions cannot be made until the physical facilities have been changed. In specific instances there have undoubtedly been cases of harshness, the report says of the second charge. As to the effect of the system in repressing the inmate, Mr. Forbes says that the charge is "in important measure justified."

Going more into detail, the report states that there was found to be wide difference of opinion about the character of the officials. The majority are said to appear earnest and humane but a certain proportion abused their positions, performing such practices as breaking the sleep of the prisoners by flashing flash-lights at them and goading them into retort to be followed by punishment.

With respect to punishment, the report says that the records show use of solitary confinement to be limited. Mr. Forbes continues to say, however, that "the records show orders of dark solitary confinement for periods running from three to ten days for causes which on the face of it did not justify any such treatment."

Mr. Forbes states that he is "reluctantly" forced to the conclusion that the State needs a new prison system. He therefore recommends that a commission be appointed to study the question. Such a commission, he says, should include representatives of the Department of Correction and the modern school of penology.

In the concluding statements of his report, Mr. Forbes takes occasion to urge that suitable farming land be included in the plan.

**IOWA TURNS DOWN
MR. BROOKHART'S BILL**

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 10—A bill for a presidential preference primary in Iowa was turned down by the State Senate today. The vote was 21 to 25.

Such an enactment was urged by United States Senator Smith W. Brookhart in a speech at a joint session of this Legislature and the bill was introduced by his brother, State Senator J. L. Brookhart.

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ENGLISH TEACHING SURVEY FAVORED

New England Organizations Seek
Best Methods

Action in support of the movement petitioning the General Education Board to appropriate \$60,000 for investigating methods of teaching English in secondary schools in the United States was taken at a joint meeting today of the New England Association of Teachers of English and the New England Public Speaking and Oral English Conference held in Huntington Hall.

It was pointed out that no other subject in the curriculum affects so many people or so many of their activities and that the results of the teaching now given are unsatisfactory to business men who criticize both the spoken and written language of high school graduates. The teachers seek to know the best practice and sound theory and ask for recommendation as to what is desirable and what is not. The movement is led by some of the leading teachers of English in the country and is now in the process of endorsement by teachers' organizations. It is believed that this subject is worthy of as careful investigation as the subject of mathematics or the classics.

The morning's program was given over to technical discussion of speaking and reading problems. The afternoon program called for a talk on pageantry by Percival Chubb of St. Louis, Mo., and plays in school and college by Prof. George Pierce Baker of Harvard University, both leaders in their respective subjects.

Miss Sally Freeman Dawes of the Quincy High School, Quincy, Mass., was elected president of the New England Association of Teachers of English and A. B. DeMille of Simmons College was re-elected secretary and treasurer. C. A. Cockayne of Springfield, Mass., was elected to the executive committee.

AMHERST LOSES TO COLUMBIA
AMHERST, Mass., March 10—Amherst College lost in the debate last night with Columbia University. Amherst upheld the negative side of the question "Resolved, that the Constitution of the United States should be amended to permit the taxing by Federal Government of the income derived from state and municipal bonds."

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GERMANY HOLDS AMERICA AT FAULT

Ruhr Occupation by France
Could Have Been Prevented
—Attitude of Students

This is the first of two articles giving an intimate glimpse into the trend of German thought at the present moment, the outstanding feature of which is the irrefragable belief that France is bent on conquest.

BERLIN, Feb. 15 (Special Correspondence)—America has failed the world again. This charge is on many tongues in Europe today, when France and Germany have revived their ancient feud. There is nothing flattering in what men are thinking about America, but it is informative.

The Christian Science Monitor correspondent here has asked many persons to give him their opinion of what France wants in Germany; why French and Belgian troops are billeted in German homes far eastward of the Rhine; why thriving German industrial communities and busy, strategic rail centers resound with the tramp of French and Belgian soldiers with rifles and machine guns, cannon and tanks. For answers to these questions he has sought out Government officials and political party leaders, foreign observers, generals and naval men and even the "common people," the backbone of this Nation.

America Held Responsible

Almost to a man the Germans hold that France is bent on conquest, or, at least, on hegemony. There is no arguing with them. If one would argue, they see things their own way. They will see them no other way. But it is significant that they hold the United States could have prevented this French action in the Ruhr, and, what is more to the point, that Germany, having accepted peace with the allied and associated powers on the basis of Mr. Wilson's "fourteen points," it was the duty of the United States to intervene.

Outside German circles another view is held. It is non-partisan and may be characterized as the view of European experts. It is, briefly, that France seeks nothing more or less than, first, security against future German aggression and, secondly, as much reparations as it can get. The first is essential to its future. The second would enable it to repair the damage which Germany did in France. It would forego the second for the first.

The Guarantee Pact

Not long ago France thought it saw a way which pleased it of getting its first essential requirement. It was in the guarantee pact which Mr. Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George signed with France in Paris. When America, through the action of a small group of irreconcilables in the United States Senate, failed France in this, it failed the world, and made inevitable the occupation by France of Germany's Ruhr Valley; such is the thought held in Germany.

These are two views here. One—the first—does not see all things clearly. For years it has been directed by a political propaganda which would seem crude to other eyes. The other view is that of men who possess keen powers of observation and analysis. No German will admit, save in the friendliest, most intimate conversation, that Germany would make another war on France. However, obvious facts speak for themselves.

Another War Threatens

A residence of a few months in Germany will be sufficient to convince anyone who has means of obtaining reliable information, that there will be another war between these powers when Germany is ready, unless the world intervenes and disarms them. On the other hand, no responsible Frenchman will say that Germany is ready now, or will be ready in a year or two, to wage a war. For the present, France is satisfied that it is safe, but it is looking beyond today into tomorrow. What does it see? It sees a Europe given over to intrigue; a Europe which has not learned that war brings nothing save destruction and misery. In Germany it sees a constantly growing hatred of France, a rapidly increasing man-power. On every hand it sees that hatred of France and everything French is fostered and nurtured throughout all Germany.

Students Opposed to Republicanism

Not the least significant of these signs of the times which the French see are those which are to be observed in the German schools and universities. Men whose business it is to work among these students and who have studied them closely have declared to me that at least 60 per cent of the German students are opposed to the present Republican form of government and stand unequivocally for a return to the monarchical system. These students hold that the German people would be happier, wealthier, greater as a world power if they were under an emperor or king. The remaining 20 per cent are nationalist, but not monarchist. They are 100 per cent against France.

German elders, when asked about this student thought, laugh at it and profess that it is of no consequence. They declare the German students are simply irresponsible youths and young men.

They would discredit the spontaneity of youth and would overlook the fact that German scholastic training is thorough, lasting, and that the youths and young men of today will be the active forces which will mold the thought of the Germany of tomorrow. That which these students are learning now they will not soon forget.

IRISH TRADE COMMISSION BUSY

DUBLIN, Feb. 22 (Special Correspondence)—The Commission on Reconstruction and Development appointed by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce is now fully constituted under Senator Sir J. P. Griffith. It is to inquire into the prospects of trade and industry, make suggestions as to stimulation of commerce and manufactures, and advise on the relief of unemployment.

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For Monday Fine Imported Gingham

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In color, as well as in design, these gingham offer an interesting variety for selection. In addition to the always desirable combinations of white with one or more colors (or with black), which cover an unusually wide range, there are some charmingly Spring-like glacé effects

(Sale on the First Floor)

The Fashionable Woolens for Spring and Summer, 1923

suggest any number of attractive and original developments for the tailored suit, frock or top coat. In fact, all that is necessary is a sufficient amount of ingenuity on the part of the designer; the materials themselves leave nothing to be desired. Many of those contributing to the present interesting display have been chosen by the Paris couturières as appropriate media for the expression of their own clever ideas; and it will be quite worth while to combine an instructive visit to the French models exhibited on the Third Floor with a purchasing expedition to the Wool Fabrics Department

on the First Floor

Novelties from the "Dug-out"

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The amount realized will be devoted exclusively
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For Monday A Great Pre-Easter Sale of Women's Imported Glacé Kidskin Gloves

in white, gray, beaver, tan and brown
mousquetaire style, sixteen-button length;
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These gloves are of exceptionally fine quality, and
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All-linen Hemstitched Pillow Cases	
per pair	\$2.75 & 3.75
All-linen Hemstitched Towels	
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(Fourth Floor, Madison Avenue section)

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for women and demoiselles, are represented in the Spring displays now attracting interested attention on

The First and Second Floors
(respectively)

SAMARANS IN NEED OF OUTSIDE HELP

Speedy Aid Would Alleviate
Famine Conditions Arising Out
of Bolshevik Rule

REVAL, Feb. 20 (Special Correspondence)—The Rev. Mr. Leilus has recently arrived in Reval from Samara, where he worked from 1913, until last November when, after strenuous efforts, he gained permission to leave Russia. Speaking to a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, he said, in part:

You cannot imagine the appalling conditions obtaining at present in that region, which was once one of the richest provinces of Russia. Famine has decimated the population to such an extent that you can travel miles and miles without meeting a human being. I traveled lately 100 versts by carriage across the country, passing through many villages, but the only domestic animals I saw were two dogs and four hens. In some villages, especially in the districts colonized by alien races, there were still some horses, cows and camels, but they were so starved last spring that the peasants had to carry them to the pastures, where they recovered comparatively quickly.

Bolsheviks Collect Grain

The harvest was quite good last year in some parts of the Province, though the peasants had sown the corn without plowing the fields. However, the contributions of grain collected by the Bolsheviks are so exorbitant that nothing is left to the population. This has enabled the Bolsheviks to export a certain quantity of grain to Finland and to exchange it for the foreign products they need for the maintenance of the Red armies, but the population is worse off than it was a year ago.

The work done by the Swedish Red Cross is very useful and efficient; they feed entire villages and provide more-over clothing and whatever is needed by the population. I saw Consul General Ullgren, who is at present at the head of the Swedish Red Cross; he told me that they are going to discontinue their activities.

My parish comprised the town of Samara and the Protestant villages along the frontier of the Province of Kazan. The population of immigrants from Poland and the Baltic states who settled there about 1860. Being on a higher level of civilization and endowed with more energy and initiative than the surrounding Slav population, they have resisted more successfully the hardships of the present time. They cultivated last year about 100,000 acres of the former area and their crops were quite good; but in many cases the quantity of the contributions collected by the Bolsheviks was more than the entire harvest and the peasants had to sell part of their remaining live stock in order to make good the difference.

All Expect Pogrom

Bolshevik agents who venture in the villages, even when they come in twos and threes, are always killed and only strong military protection insures safety. The only event all are looking forward to is the pogrom, which is bound to take place sooner or later. The Bolsheviks in Samara, as everywhere, are represented only by Jews and Letts. The hatred of the population is therefore enhanced by racial antagonism, and the rule of the Bolsheviks is resented not only as a yoke, but even more as a foreign yoke.

Until the foreign relief organizations arrived and provided me with necessities, I lived by selling my furniture and other personal property. I endured the misery of life under Bolshevik rule as long as I could; one of my sons was executed (as I was subsequently informed, by mistake); my daughter has been in prison. I could not stand the strain any longer and finally was granted permission to leave as a native of the Republic of Estonia. There are only very few Lutheran clergymen left in Russia now, and I left all the churches of my district in the care of laymen, who promised to read the services and perform the rites as best they can.

Much help is given to the Lutheran clergy by the American Lutheran council, represented in Moscow by Mr. Morehead. Without help from the outside it is impossible at present to do anything in this line in Russia, the parishes having grown too small and too poor to support themselves and their clergymen.

MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY GRADUATES TO MEET

The alumni and alumnae of the University of Michigan in New England will hold their annual joint dinner to-night at the Hotel Vendome, at which Dr. Marion LeRoy Burton, president of the university, will discuss problems confronting the institution. About 125 to 150 graduates are expected of the 300 scattered through New England.

The rapid growth of the university since the war, which has caused an increase in enrollment of about 3400, is the chief concern of Michigan graduates at present. The problem of supplying the university with adequate buildings for new classes and dormitories is likely to be the central topic of tonight's gathering. Dr. Burton will probably deal with the question of expansion for the benefit of graduates.

Monthly dinners are held regularly by Boston alumni, and women graduates also have monthly meetings, but tonight's dinner is the one time in the year when both groups meet to discuss common problems.

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Black, white and browns.

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In the desirable grays and sands, 16-button or strap wrist style.

Street Floor

University of Michigan's Growth Shown by Building Program



York & Sawyer, New York, Architects

UNNAMED ALUMNUS AIDS LAW SCHOOL

Provides Fund to Establish Club and Dormitory—Women Start Building Drive

ANN ARBOR, Mich., March 3 (Special Correspondence)—Erection of two buildings—one a combination lawyers' club and dormitory, the other to be known as The Women's League Building—a club for the undergraduate women, are features of a progressive program outlined by officers, faculty, students and graduates of the University of Michigan. The Law School addition is made possible through the act of an "unnamed alumnus" of that school. The women's clubhouse will be financed by the alumnae and students jointly.

The "friend's" gift (he is a New York lawyer) is said to be the first of its kind given to the University of Michigan Law School by any alumnus. His offer will more than provide for the project, it is understood, and was prompted by a desire to perfect the environment of the law student and to establish a fitting memorial. Financial plans for the women's clubhouse call for the raising of \$1,000,000, of which \$750,000 is to be spent for the building and \$250,000 is to be reserved as an endowment. With the completion of these projects, architects declare, the University of Michigan will have one of the finest groups of university buildings in the country.

Unexcelled Equipment

The gift to the Law School will provide that branch of the university the finest equipment for professional work and unexcelled living arrangements.

Plans call for a dormitory to accommodate about 150 students, one-third of the present enrollment; a beautiful dining hall and common; and a lawyers' club with facilities for alumni and members of the bar. These buildings, joined in an L shape, will front the campus two blocks on South University Avenue and will extend one block south on State Street. The university already has expended over \$600,000 in purchasing the ground upon which this dormitory and club will be built during the coming summer, so it is possible to estimate the extent of the donation made by the "unnamed alumnus" of the architects, York & Sawyer of New York, show a building Gothic in style with a varied cream-toned stone for the exterior material. The building will occupy the two-block front between the Michigan Union and the Martha Cook dormitory.

That portion of the building devoted to the lawyers' club will be at the corner of State Street and South University Avenue and will include a number of suites, a general living room and a library. The dormitory for students will begin at the east end of the lawyers' club and extend east to Tappan Avenue. Oakland Avenue will be closed and the present site of this street where it runs into South University Avenue will be occupied by a picturesque tower, under which will be a wide archway leading into an inner quadrangle. The commons or general assembly rooms will be located on South State Street, immediately south of the lawyers' club, and south of the commons will be a great dining hall.

Funds for Education

It is hoped, ultimately, to establish in this area a unified law college. The most remarkable feature of the donation is that through the profits derived from the dormitory and club will come a generous income for legal research, which will result in improvements in legal education.

In discussing the broad views said to have been expressed by the donor, other law educators point out that: "Until the last 20 years or so, legal training prepared the student only for a profession in which he could earn

his living, but no thought was given to world problems. In those days the law graduate, in the majority of instances, became a legal practitioner. This narrow view of the value of legal training has been changed. Today the progressive law school is a combination of the cultural and professional colleges. The graduate of today, in the majority of instances, comes out of college prepared to cope with world problems as well as to practice law."

2000 Girls at University

When the University of Michigan, in 1870, extended to women the enjoyment of all privileges afforded by the university to men, it was the first state institution to take this step. Over 10,000 women have attended that university and today there are nearly 2000 girls in attendance. It is believed by the authorities that this number is certain to be greatly increased in the near future. Recognizing this, a campaign was started for the purpose of establishing a center for women's activities.

The club site, already donated by the board of regents, is located upon North University Avenue, filling the block directly east of Hill Auditorium. The building will lie almost across the street from the girls' gymnasium and will be near their athletic field. The campus plans show that the women's social and athletic activities, and their future dormitories will be located in this district.

The building will be constructed according to the plans of York & Pond of Chicago, to harmonize with the style of the men's club, The Michigan Union. It will be in the form of a quadrangle around a large central court, which will be one of its most attractive features. French doors will open onto this court from the concourse which will connect the main dining-room, lounge, reading-room, and offices; for all of the college women's organizations will have offices in this building. There will be a cafeteria accommodating about 350 persons, a main assembly hall for banquets and dances, bowling alleys, and a small theater which will seat 500.

Club Greatly Needed

This is a feature greatly needed at the university, for at present the girls are presenting three or four dramatic events each year and it is necessary for them to rent the local playhouse. Eleven rooms for guests have also been planned, and provisions have been made to increase this number. These rooms will greatly aid the housing of mothers and sisters of the "co-eds" during the visiting periods.

of the year, commencement, May festival, and football season.

The University of Michigan was the first college to organize its alumni body, and now it claims to be the first state university to organize its alumnae. This organization is in progress at present, organizations have been perfected throughout the west, and the New England states will be invaded during this spring. Mrs. E. D. Pomeroy of Chicago is the chairman of the Alumnae Council, which is a branch of the Alumni Association. Michigan has alumnae in every state in the Union and over 100 alumnae in foreign countries. California ranks fourth in total number of alumnae with 409 members, and harbors some of the largest groups.

In Berkeley there are 94 Michigan women banded under Mrs. Carlton R. Rose. Mrs. Frederick Close of Los Angeles has the second largest group in California, numbering 84 members. One of the strongest workers for the movement among the 23 Michigan women in Pasadena is Alice Brown, the society editor of the Pasadena Star. Colorado has 81 Michigan women, over half of this number being in Denver, where Dr. Elsie S. Pratt and Miss Mary Rice are very active. Large groups are to be found in Massachusetts, where there are 140 members, the District of Columbia has 95 alumnae, with Mrs. Oliver Spaulding as one of their leaders.

Girl Students Working

There is a very large group in New York City, and here the first dean of women at the University of Michigan, Dr. Eliza Mosher, still works for her university. New York state has 453 Michigan alumnae. Illinois, with its 555 Michigan women, is second only to Michigan, where there are 3909. Pennsylvania is fifth in total numbers, for here are, unorganized at present, 239 former students. Indiana, Missouri, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Iowa all have over 125 alumnae of the University of Michigan.

It is unfair to give the impression that all of the money for the new building is to come from the alumnae body; the college girls are striving in every way to do their bit in the financing plan. Each league house and sorority house undertakes to raise money in some distinctive way. Each

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Boy Scout News

Sir Robert Baden-Powell, of England, founder of the Boy Scouts, will visit the United States in April. He has written and furnished illustrations for four exclusive articles which will appear in The Christian Science Monitor

March 14, 17, 21, and 24

SETTLER IN AUSTRALIA NEEDS RAILROAD AS WELL AS WATER

State Governments Must Either Build Railways or Else Expropriate Some of the Large Holdings

This is the second of two articles dealing with Australia's need for development and the utilization of its vast potential wealth, which might support a population of many millions. The first appeared in yesterday's Monitor.

Why, it may be asked, has the growth of population in Australia been so slow? The total net gain by immigration since 1861 is less than 1,000,000, while the natural increase during the same period was 2,500,000. Of the present population 87 per cent are Australian-born. It is true that just before the war the number of immigrants was increasing; it was slightly greater than the number of births. Checked by the war, it may again reach the pre-war figure of 80,000 yearly. But even a net annual gain of 150,000, including the natural increase, is in no way sufficient to populate Australia's empty spaces.

Other undeveloped countries, such as Canada and until recently the United States, have attracted far greater numbers, although Australia can offer to the settler advantages as great and prospects at least as promising.

One reason for this lies in the great distance from Europe. The expense and discomfort of a seven weeks' voyage are enough to lead many to prefer the nearer countries of North America. In spite of this unavoidable disadvantage, a vigorous policy might have overcome the difficulties. But public opinion in Australia has always been somewhat lukewarm on this subject. Moreover the Labor Party, which was until 1915 the dominant party in the Commonwealth Parliament and in several of the states, has always opposed state-aided immigration.

Immigrants Drift Back to Towns

Labor depends for its support largely on the population of the large cities which have grown up as a result of the high tariff wall. Naturally the industrial workers of these cities view with suspicion any attempt to introduce from other countries large numbers of immigrants who might be thrown on to the labor market and so reduce wages. For experience of the past has shown that, though attracted in the first instance by the offer of cheap land, a considerable number of immigrants tend to drift sooner or later back to the towns.

There are signs, however, that a change of policy is imminent. Wide-spread unemployment in Great Britain has made harassed British ministers turn with longing eyes to lands less overcrowded. The events of the war and the numerous international conferences that followed have impressed Australians with the interdependence of all the nations of the world.

At least two great Australian newspapers, one in Melbourne and one in Sydney, have taken up the question with force and energy. For the first time in Australian history an association, called the New Settlers' League, has been formed with the object of encouraging immigrants of the right kind and affording them a welcome.

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CHICAGO
ORDERS DELIVERED

and assistance on arrival. The "nomination" plan, by which citizens are entitled to nominate friends and their families for assisted passage provided that they accept responsibility for their support, has received a fresh impetus: in Victoria alone as many as 20 nominations a day are received.

Settlers Need Greater Attraction

But these laudable efforts will only touch the fringe of the problem. Something more is needed if immigrants are to be attracted in large numbers. First of all, land must be made available, and in spite of the vast acreage still unsettled, here arises the first great difficulty. To be of any value to the settler, land must not only be provided with water but it must also be within reach of a railway.

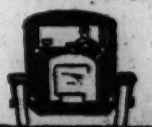
The states' governments are faced, therefore, with two alternatives: either they must build new railways, or they must expropriate in one form or another some of the large holdings. Both of these policies can be reduced to a question of money. The policy of expropriation has been tried on a small scale by the Queensland Government, with the result that they found themselves faced by a boycott on the part of London financiers when they required a loan for development purposes.

The development policy, though sounder in the long run, involves an even heavier expenditure: the building of railways, which must remain for some time at least non-profit bearing, and the carrying out of irrigation works, which is an expensive business. Apart from this, it is estimated that each man put on the land needs a capital of £2000 to give him a fair chance of success. At a conservative estimate a loan of £200,000,000 will be required, spread over a period of 10 years. In this way it is probable that something like 1,000,000 new settlers might be provided for over and above the normal influx of from 80,000 to 100,000 yearly. Unfortunately, the public debt of Australia is already £800,000,000, or £160 per head of population. Both Commonwealth and states have found increasing difficulties in raising loans, and it is doubtful if such a loan could be floated in the ordinary way.

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BOSTON'S AUTOMOBILE SHOW JAMMED WITH BUYING THROG

Opening Finds Purchasers and Sellers Optimistic—Artistic Setting Offers Brilliant Scene

The Boston Automobile Show of 1923, the twenty-first of its kind, which opened this afternoon at Mechanics Building, bridges a gap of 3000 years, for the most recent inventions of American ingenuity are set in an Egyptian background. At first glance, Egypt and America seem to take about equal honors in the exhibit which, like the circus, is this year unquestionably bigger and better than ever. The 5000 electric lights, the noise, the brilliant setting, the crowds and the highly-polished models will dazzle most visitors on entering, for spark plugs and obelisks, stop-lights and Oriental columns, gasoline-saving contraptions, and contraptions of an ancient civilization as pictured in panels round the walls, are seen all at once. Thousands viewed the exhibition during the afternoon and evening.

The motor show is crowded with cars, parked in a brilliant and novel decorative scheme. The effect is not wholly Egyptian, but Egypt is the motif, and the result is a Nile palace with gorgeous Yankee improvements. Oriental draperies make a canopy; the entrance portico is finished in gold, with red and blue fretwork, studded with lights. There are slinger alleys and popcorn stands, and there is an "electric ceiling." Electricity shines, twinkles and glows everywhere; it is even reflected in the mirror surface of innumerable automobile bodies. The setting may be ancient, but the cars have a 1923 finish; their designs are ultra-modern; Egyptian kings in all their splendor never dreamed of the elegance and luxury now offered American motorists.

Accessories are Practical

Chester I. Campbell, director of the show, says that 74 pleasure car makes, and 42 makes of motor trucks are on display together with exhibits of tractors and farm machinery. The trucks are below stairs, the others above. "There are more cars in the exhibit than ever before, and more accessories—25 per cent more of the latter than in 1922—and these accessories are of the practical kind which have been made necessary by the general demand for all kinds of fittings to go with inclosed cars. This year's show will be the greatest ever staged here."

The corners and the balconies of the Mechanics Building are crammed with the booths of accessory makers, and the displays of fittings, oils and lubricants. The exhibitors' names appear over their booths. In the balcony a garage and "service station" have been erected, and there everything is but the traffic cop, who isn't wanted. In the basement is fire-fighting apparatus. The trucks below stairs are as interesting as the passenger vehicles above, in their massiveness and power. A traveling motor-house has a place in the basement, which would make a gypsy willing to swap in his caravan. The van has all the comforts of home and a few more, such as convertible beds, plenty of elbow room, fly-screens over curtained windows built-in closets. It is a compact summer camping equipment with which to trundle over America.

Boston Show Has Reputation

Today's opening begins what is hoped will be the greatest season in what already is the best car-selling show in the country. Boston shows have this reputation, for, unlike New York, they come at a season assumed to be spring, when families are ready to buy. The announcement of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce that February motor car production was the third largest on record, with 270,995 cars and trucks built, is taken as proof that the show here, on which more money has been spent than ever before, will break records.

Foreign cars and a few of the more exclusive American designs will be exhibited at the Copley-Plaza Hotel ball room beginning Monday next week from 1 p. m. to 12. This exhibit will last till Friday. Otherwise, the Mechanics Building assemblage is representative of the country's best production.

This year's cars are notable in the increasing use of covered bodies. The observer is also struck by the growing custom of leaving space for a compact box or trunk in the rear, these trunks being included in the accessories furnished with many cars. Another innovation is the six-cylinder Stutz and

Mercedes cars; these companies have previously only had four-cylinder models. The new designs will not mean giving up the present types, it is understood.

Boston crowds which thronged motor salesrooms on Washington's Birthday make dealers believe a buying season is ahead.

SWEDISH FARM SHOW SEEKS AMERICAN AID

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Swedish Minister, Axel Wallenberg, has requested the good offices of the State Department in making it known that an agricultural show is to be held in connection with the jubilee



THE report of the Census Bureau places the total output of cars and trucks in the United States for January, 1923, at 240,903. Of this number, California sold 15,700 vehicles, which is a gain of 126 per cent over 1922, the largest increase ever made over a corresponding month. In the automotive history of this state, in January, 1922, the figures showed a total of 6694.

Owing to control of the rubber market by Great Britain, who is anxious to develop her tire industry and give employment to thousands of men now out of work, it is almost a foregone conclusion that tires in America will rise in price until we find a source of supply which can be under the supervision of this Government. Quoting Dr. Cook of the Department of Agriculture, from his memorandum to the House committee in Washington recently, who said: "Unless rubber plantations are developed in areas outside the British and Dutch dominions, the United States will always be taken place in the United States since 1910, the supply of crude rubber in the world will prove inadequate." In the Philippine Islands, Ecuador, Colombia and Venezuela, the plants are adaptable to rubber cultivation. An appropriation of \$500,000 has been voted by the House for the purpose of investigating all possible supplies of rubber.

New Mexico Duty

With the placing in effect of a new import duty of 85 per cent on ordinary automobile tires and 68 per cent on cord tires, the use of imported tires in Mexico is practically prohibited. This country has also levied an increase of 150 pesos per gross kilo as an import duty on engines for automobiles and spare parts, and on bodies and frames for vehicles and separate parts, whether painted or not. The idea behind all these taxes is the development of Mexican industries.

One of the large car manufacturing companies has adopted the large oversize tire and the small diameter wheel as stock equipment. The size selected is a 20-inch rim and a 29 x 4 1/2 or 30 x 5 in. tire. Decreasing the wheel size and increasing the cross section diameter of the tire decreases unsprung weight, it is claimed, and improves riding comfort. Gasoline consumption on cars using the oversize tire has been appreciably lessened, and from three to five miles more mileage obtained. Not only is this true of cars in constant use, but also on passenger cars.

Sixty-four different makes of cars, of various nationalities, were exhibited at the fourteenth automobile show which closed recently at Amsterdam. In many respects the meeting was a repetition of those held in London and Paris, with the single exception that German cars were prominent there. On the whole, German cars have not broken away from conventional design, but in some respects novelties have been introduced. On one car the steering box and dash are a single casting in aluminum; the rear suspension has quarter elliptic springs in front of the axle attached below the casing, while reversed quarter elliptic springs behind the axle are attached above the casing. The engine gear box unit and the torque tube rear axle unit display a marked similarity to Italian designs. Another interesting German rear suspension has the forward half of the cantilever springs contained within the channel

exhibition at Gothenburg, Sweden, May 8 to Sept. 30 of this year. The note, in part, is as follows: I have been instructed by the Swedish Foreign Office to apply for Your Excellency's good offices, in order that information regarding the agricultural show may be brought to the knowledge of the institutions in the United States (official and others) which may be interested, and take pleasure in transmitting to you under separate cover some circulars describing the exhibition in question. It would be very gratifying indeed to Sweden if the institutions in the United States concerned could see their way to giving the show such attention as the circumstances warrant.

\$200,000 PRICE PAID FOR HALS PORTRAITS

NEW YORK, March 10 (By The Associated Press).—Max Epstein, president of the General American Car Company of Chicago, has purchased two portraits by Franz Hals and Peter Paul Rubens for \$200,000.

The Hals "Portrait of His Daughter" recently was brought from Germany, while the Rubens was a portrait of his second son, Nicholas, and came from a small English collection.



section of the main frame side members. Almost every German car favors the wedge-shaped radiator with a pronounced V, thus giving a large cooling area without any great width.

New American Buss

A new bus design with seating capacity for 29 passengers and driver, and with an average frame height of but 25 inches from the ground, has been developed experimentally by one of the large American truck manufacturers. The chassis, distinctly designed for bus use, is different from the ordinary design, inasmuch as the floor boards over the rear in the rear axle have been cut away and a thin steel plate substituted with a resulting gain of 3/4 inch. The frame has a kick-up at the rear end and a bottle neck construction at the front. The springs are underslung.

The gearset shafts are mounted on an axle brought from the exception of the journal bearings on the front end of the main shaft which is a roller type. An overdrive is incorporated with a ratio of .74 to 1. The gearset unit and the wheel spindle are separately mounted, both of which are suspended at three points. There is a universal between the clutch and the gearset and another between the gearset and the rear axle. The rear axle is specially made from a combination of two other designs, with carrier mechanism having special housing to accommodate the axle. The rear axle is of 2 1/2-inch diameter with 3 1/2-inch face. The drums of cast steel with integral cooling fins are designed with a large cooling factor to take care of heat dissipation, which is apt to occur through continuous work in city traffic.

Special Demountable Wheels

The wheels are special demountable cast steel disks and can be removed without disturbing the bearings or bearing adjustments. This practically eliminates the chance of dirt getting into the bearings. The front axle is a reversed type which provides a large drop between the wheel spindle and the spring pad without bad effects in the steering arm or cross tube. It also gives a simple beam forging and with a wide track combined with a narrow front frame it is possible to cut the front wheels in steering to an angle of 47 degrees either left or right. The frame tapers down to 30-inch width in front and 38 inches in the rear. The track is 68-inch front and 74-inch rear.

To provide a straight line drive to the underneath worm the engine is set in the chassis at an angle of 2 degrees, 18 minutes. The engine is full pressure fed, even down to the axles. The frame is kicked up over the rear axle to keep it low. The road clearance is 7 inches, the low point being the rear axle housing under the worm. In order that the wheel housing shall not cut unduly into the body space, there is a double step instead of a single, the upper step or indentation in the body giving clearance for the upper extremity of the wheel and the lower indentation for the lower part. As a result there is no loss in seating capacity, even with the low frame.

Tires are 34 x 4 front and 34 x 4 dual rear. Spring suspension is conventional semi-elliptic, progressive type, with free leaves which are picked up under severe deflection, but which do not come into action with minor deflection. The chassis pins are 1 1/2 inch diameter front and 1 1/4 rear. The body design shows a center aisle with two passenger seats to the left and right and a continuous seat across the rear.

STABILIZATION IS NOTED IN THE ACCESSORY FIELD

This Department of Automobiling Has Grown Into an Immense Industry

Stabilization has been the outstanding tendency in the automobile accessory field during the past few years, and with the opening of the 1923 season it singularly marks conditions in the industry. This fact is significant and pertinent to a survey of the past and of prospects in this essential branch of the automobile industry.

It has been emphasized frequently with respect to automotive manufacture that its remarkable strides to the forefront of industry in the United States have not been accompanied by the manipulations, combinations and financial vagaries often attendant upon rapid expansion in a new industry. By reason of the conditions of competition that have prevailed and by virtue of the soundness and vision of the leaders, the automobile industry has won a fundamental confidence and respect.

It has become the custom, however, to think of this industry in its outward aspects, to recognize it as an immense business grown up within two decades as a product of invention. But within the past few years, and by its side the process of invention is still going on, and while improvements are still being made on engine, transmission and ignition, the accessory branch of the industry is just falling into line.

Many Appliances in Field

It is doubtful whether the average motorist realizes exactly what falls under the heading of accessories. He is likely to think of accessories as those appliances that go to swell the cost of the first year's operation of the motor vehicle; or perhaps he includes in this classification the spark plugs, light bulbs, fan belts or the little contraptions advertised as savers of gasoline.

All these fall into the immense accessory industry, to be sure; but it is necessary to remember those accessories that go into the completion of the vehicle before it is ready to be loaded on a train for its prospective owner. The manufacturer of the automobile could not conceivably make, in his own shop, every part and finishing that goes into the complete car. The appliances that would fall into such a grouping then, form a vital part of the general accessory industry and must be considered in connection with it.

In this field there has been a marked and general change—a trend toward stability. It can be best illustrated by citing developments in several of the essential accessory lines. With the increased popularity of closed model cars a greater demand for heavier and higher-grade glass, specially finished, has grown up. To meet the larger manufacturers of glass have turned over considerable portions of their plants. The demand has made large-scale manufacture of the product worthwhile while and strong concerns are meeting it.

Upholsteries a Big Item

Perhaps one of the largest branches of all has been in the manufacture of upholsteries, either of leather, an imitation, or a fabric for inclosed cars. Millions of dollars have been invested in this branch alone, to say nothing of the manufacture of special burials, springs and stuffing. Large industries have grown up with mills working solely to fill the demands of the automobile trade. Their outstanding feature is strength and with it all the factor of competition has prevailed.

It is the other phase of the accessory business with which the motor-owning public comes more in contact, however. This might be termed the specialty branch of the accessory field. Its development, as well, has been of progressive stability. This has been aided by an attitude of co-operation on the part of the manufacturers in

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Offered with or without extension heel. Uppers of varying widths.

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GLASGOW HOLDS MOTOR EXHIBIT

Duke of York Opens Annual Scottish Auto Show—Many New Novelties Shown

GLASGOW, Feb. 2 (Special).—The twenty-first annual Scottish exhibition of motors, held at Kelvin Hall, Glasgow, recently, was opened by H. R. H. the Duke of York. In replying to the toast at the dinner given by the Scottish Automobile Club, the Duke of York referred to the rapid advance of the British motor industry, and appealed for a "sporting road sense" in more considerate driving to ease the difficulties of the growing motor traffic on British roads.

The Glasgow exhibition of motors differs from the annual exhibition held at Olympia in the lack of the exciting price fluctuations and the introduction of the novelties which usually accompany the latter event. On the other hand the Scottish exhibition provides generally more than one opportunity to examine a popular car, as many of the models are duplicated on the stands of local agents.

In the recent exhibition there were examples of the leading cars of Britain, France, Belgium, Italy and the United States. Magnificent specimens of closed cars were staged, and in spite of the movement towards the lighter types, powerful chassis figured in many exhibits. Perhaps the fact that the exhibition was held in midwinter, in addition to the notorious climate of the country in which it was held, accounted for the increased attention devoted to side screens and hoods, and all-weather equipment generally. Improvements in this direction were a notable feature of the exhibition, and applied to cars of all powers.

While the increased popularity of the closed car is resulting in a falling off in the use of motor robes, it is found that the manufacturer of this accessory is adjusting himself and turning to the manufacture of motor covers for the models. Also the heater for the closed model is becoming more and more a part of the equipment of the car.

In the last analysis, if one wishes to make an accurate survey of what the motorist is buying in the line of accessories, a careful look about a large public garage will provide the answer. The average owner, this inspection will reveal, is in the market for accessories that have real value and a utilitarian design and not for the apertures of showy nature.

TORONTO EXHIBITION IS PAYING CONCERN

TORONTO, Ont., March 1 (Special Correspondence).—The sum of \$177,950 was paid to the city of Toronto from the profits made at the Canadian National Exhibition last year. Total receipts were \$957,224, and the expenditures \$741,129, leaving a balance of \$216,094.

At the annual meeting last week, during the luncheon, the provincial Premier, E. C. Drury, in a brief address urged closer co-operation between the rural and urban communities, through the medium of the exhibition, which, he said, was the greatest educational factor in the Dominion.

Massachusetts motor vehicle regulations now require that glass replace celluloid in the rear light. This change has been obviously advisable for some time and indications now are that it will become a general requirement. Manufacturers are taking cognizance of the regulation and



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DODGE BROTHERS TOURING CAR

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Dodge Brothers one problem, at present, is not how many Touring Cars they can sell, but how many they can build.

Never was public approval of Dodge Brothers product more obvious, and never was it more richly deserved.

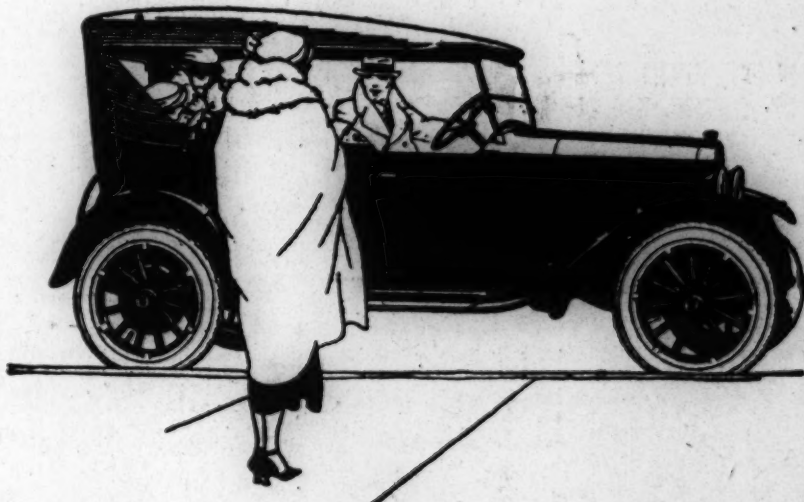
Improvements, rarely spoken of but constantly being made, have brought the car to a state of perfection which can only be described as remarkable, even for Dodge Brothers.

Every part which takes a major strain is built of chrome vanadium steel. Many more pieces of alloy steel are used in vital parts than normal wear requires.

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BIG BASKETBALL
TOURNAMENT MONDAYKansas City to Hold National
Amateur Athletic Union
Championship

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 10 (Special).—The basketball event of the 1923 court season, the National Amateur Athletic Union tournament, will open on the Convention Hall court Monday afternoon, March 12. Kansas City, as in the past two years, again will play host to the star quintets of the country. The tournament has been such a big success held under the auspices of the Kansas City Athletic Club that other cities have not had much chance in the bidding.

Thirty-two teams, including both college and independent aggregations, will wage a battle on the big hall court for 1923 honors. By the time the entries closed Thursday night, March 8, leading teams from practically every basketball power of the country were in tournament line. Among teams entered are:

Eagle Club, Armour Grain, Junior College, all of Kansas City; Herbert L. Clure Post, Lees Summit, Mo.; Colorado State Teachers' College, Greeley, Colo.; Hastings, Kan.; Kansas State Teachers' College, Emporia, Kan.; Los Angeles A. C., Los Angeles, Cal.; Newton A. C., Newton, Kan.; Southwestern College, Winfield, Kan.; Southwestern State Teachers' College, Weatherford, Okla.; Two Harbors, Minn.; Union Club, Belvidere, Ill.; Larry Semon, A. C. Holywood, Cal.; Carthage College, Carthage, Ill.; Phillips Petroleum, Bartlesville, Okla.; Southeastern State Teachers' College, Durant, Okla.; Warrensburg, Mo.

Other teams which are sure entries: Kansas City Athletic Club, Schoellers, Kansas City; Tabernacles, Kansas City; Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kan.; Hilliards, St. Joseph, Mo. Los Angeles A. C., Southwestern College and the K. C. A. C. will be represented in the tournament for the third consecutive year. Although Kansas City will have only five teams in the big court meet, one at least should go to the semi-final round and possibly to the final. That quintet is the Blue Diamonds of the Kansas City Athletic Club, champions of 1921 and runners-up in last year's championship. The Lowe & Campbells, who defeated the Blue Diamonds last March in the title battle, will not be represented but three members of the five will be seen in the K. C. A. C. lineup. They are George Brown, captain of the 1923 Blue Diamonds, George Reeves and George Browning, Milton Singer, Francis Hess and Robert Sanders are the old members of the team.

Out-of-town contestants will be given the privilege of practicing on the Convention Hall court tomorrow, the day before the start of the tournament. More than 12,000 persons attended the 1922 tournament games and the receipts amounted to a little over \$12,000.

Cups will be awarded the team winning the national championship and to the quintets finishing second and third. Last year the trophy winners were the Lowe & Campbells, K. C. A. C. and Southwestern of Winfield, Kan. Southwestern won third place by defeating the Indianapolis "Y" five.

YALE SWORSMEN WIN
OVER COLUMBIA, 13-4

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, March 10.—Coach Robert Grasso's Yale University swordsmen decisively defeated the Columbia University squad at the Morningside gymnasium yesterday afternoon by the score of 13 to 4. The visitors won the fols bouts, 7 to 2, and the locals breaking even with the épée at 2 to 2.

S. G. Huntington Jr. '24 and Capt. R. W. Davenport '23 starred for the New Havenites, while Capt. H. F. Bloomer '24 was the outstanding figure for the locals. Huntington won all three of his bouts, participating only in fols. Davenport won two fols bouts out of three and captured both of his saber matches. The most exciting bout of the day was that in which Bloomer, after much parrying, defeated the Yale captain with the fols, 7 to 5. Shortly thereafter Huntington evened up matters by taking the Columbia leader into camp with a similar score.

This makes the fifth victory for Yale this season, and the fourth straight loss for the Blue and White. Cornell University, United States Military Academy, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Dartmouth College have all lost to the Blue. Columbia has defeated Cornell, but has lost to the University of Pennsylvania, Dartmouth and the United States Naval Academy. Columbia has been seriously handicapped, however, by the loss of E. P. Barrett '24 and Juan Fuentes '25, both veteran fencers. Both these men participated in the Yale meet; but are expected to show considerable improvement for the intercollegiate next month.

SOUTHERN TENNIS IN
THE SEMI-FINAL

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 10.—Dr. P. B. Hawk of Philadelphia, national veteran champion, will play G. C. Shafer of Philadelphia and S. H. Voshell of Boston will meet Douglas Waters of Mulberry, Fla., in the semi-finals in the singles of the southeastern tennis championship tournament this afternoon.

Third-round matches in both the singles and doubles were played yesterday. The summary:

SINGLES
Dr. P. B. Hawk defeated Russell Hunter, 4-6, 6-1, 6-3.
G. C. Shafer defeated S. H. Berg, 6-2, 6-3, 6-1.
S. H. Voshell defeated W. McL. Christie, 6-2, 6-3, 6-1.
Douglas Waters defeated M. R. Hirschberg, 6-1, 6-2.

DOUBLES
G. C. Shafer and F. T. Ferguson defeated C. S. Rose and George Yewline, 6-3, 6-1, 6-2.
S. H. Voshell and G. H. Stadel defeated K. Hunter and J. W. Wright, 6-0, 6-2.

John Doughty and S. H. Voshell defeated John Doughty and W. McL. Christie, 6-2, 6-2.

U. S. Polo Team to
Play Third GameDefeat of Britons Tonight Means
Possession of Townsend Trophy

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, March 10.—The third game of the international series between the United States and Great Britain for the J. R. Townsend international pony polo trophy will take place tonight at the Squadron A Armory, and a victory for the home team will give it the series. Capt. R. A. Grannis and his United States players won the first two games so easily that they are decided favorites tonight.

The New York Athletic Club team, the indoor polo champions of 1922, attempted to concede five goals to the Riding Club, in the semi-final round of the Class A championships at the Squadron A Armory last night, but utterly failed to do so, each side scoring a equal number of goals, with the final score 10 to 5½. The losers gained half a point on their handicap, however, as two fouls were called against the winners, while but one was scored against them.

Two of the international teams were in the game together with one of the substitutes. H. B. Blackwell played No. 2 for the New York A. C. and scored four goals for them, while R. A. Grannis played back for the Riding Club and confined himself to defensive work. G. C. Sherman, president of the association and a substitute on the United States team, was No. 1 for New York A. C., but was compelled to retire during the third chukker, and C. E. Danforth Jr. replaced him. Sherman scored two goals before his departure.

The goals for the winners were made by Joseph Fahys and W. A. Harriman, who scored three each. Fahys led off with a score right at the opening of the game, within half a minute after the throw-in, and made another less than a minute later. Sherman scored soon afterward, but the balance of the period was scoreless, the defensive work of both teams improving as the play continued.

Fouls were called against both Harriman and Richards for crossing, so that the Riding Club gained one on their handicap. New York A. C. made this up in the second, Blackwell scoring twice and Sherman once, while Fahys and Harriman made the goals for the Riding Club. The goals altered after the throw-in, and made another less than a minute later. Sherman scored soon afterward, but the balance of the period was scoreless, the defensive work of both teams improving as the play continued.

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The summary:
THE RIDING CLUB N. Y. A. C.
Joseph Fahys No. 1.
No. 2, Sherman, C. E. Danforth, Jr.
W. A. Harriman, No. 2, H. B. Blackwell.
R. A. Grannis, back, V. D. Richards.
Referee—Maj. R. E. D. Hoyle, New Haven.

Another Record by
John Weissmuller

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 10.—John Weissmuller and H. L. Kruger of the Illinois Athletic Club are scheduled to race tonight in the Pittsburgh Athletic Club pool in an 110-yard championship swim. It is a 75-foot pool and Weissmuller is expected to make another world's record.

Last night in the pool of the Pittsburgh Natatorium he not only won the 220-yard championship of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States; but he made new world's record of 2m. 25s. for the distance. In this race he defeated Kruger by several lengths. The best previous record for this distance was made by C. B. Daniels, famous New York Athletic Club star, about 10 years ago. When he made his record of 2m. 25s., he made seven turns and 20 yards.

DARTMOUTH TEAM
DEFEATS M. I. T., 32-13

Dartmouth College gymnasts won their last dual meet of the season last night when they defeated the representatives of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at the Walker Memorial gymnasium by a 32-to-13 score. J. T. McCoy '24, star parallel bar and ring performer of the Engineers, scored 8 of the 13 points allotted to his team.

In the tumbling event C. W. Graydon '25 of Dartmouth gave a brilliant exhibition, winning with ease. There was a tie for second place between G. Y. Anderson '23, M. I. T., and E. G. Schmidt Jr. '23, of the Hanover team.

On the parallel bars Capt. M. S. Beggs '23 of the Green showed the best form. He had a safe margin over McCoy, who placed second. McCoy won the only first for his team, while Dartmouth scored three firsts and three seconds.

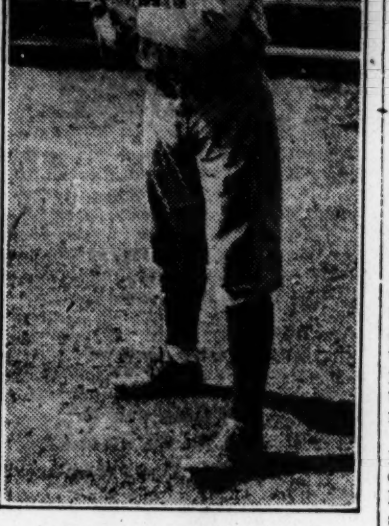
**B. P. MERRIMAN MEETS
D. B. PARSONS IN FINAL**
PINEHURST, N. C., March 10.—B. P. Merriman of Waterbury, winner of the north and south title in 1921, and D. B. Parsons of Youngstown and Chevy Chase, meet in the final of the annual spring tournament here today.

In the semifinals yesterday Merriman defeated E. L. Scofield of Stamford, 3 and 2, while Parsons disposed of T. R. Brown of Lake Champlain, 7 and 6. The summary:
CHAMPIONSHIP DIVISION—Semifinal Round
D. B. Parsons, Youngstown defeated T. R. Brown, Lake Champlain, 7 and 6.
B. P. Merriman, Waterbury, defeated E. L. Scofield, Stamford, 3 and 2.

TUFTS HAS LARGE
BASEBALL SQUADOnly Four Letter Men Return—
K. L. Nash Coaching

TUFTS COLLEGE, Mass., March 10 (Special).—With baseball practice some two weeks old, K. L. Nash, head coach at Tufts College, finds himself confronted with the problem of finding and developing three pitchers besides W. B. Morrell '23 and A. B. Kroog, unc.; first and third basemen and suitable material for the entire outfield. All the other positions are fairly well taken care of. A squad of about 50 candidates are reporting daily for indoor practice, which will be continued until the weather makes outdoor work more practicable.

Only four veterans who won their letters last year have returned so far. They are G. T. White '23, who is captain of the team, and three others.

Capt. G. T. White '23
Tufts College Baseball Team

tain of this year's aggregation; F. N. Roach '23, Morrell and Frank Loud '23. White and Loud are preparing to represent the Brown and Blue this year in the infield. Roach played third base last season but Coach Nash has assigned him to the job of catching this year.

Other leading candidates for the catching position are E. P. Kemp '25, H. M. Brandt '24, J. F. Nees '25, J. E. Bourne '23, R. C. Merrill '24, S. D. Howe '24, and E. A. Thompson '25. Frank Barry '23, who is now playing on the basketball team, will report for baseball practice at the conclusion of the indoor court season.

For the infield positions Coach Nash has besides Captain White and Loud, A. D. Galvanski '24, who was a star halfback on last fall's football eleven; H. C. Howard '24, John Hennessey '25, J. W. Mahoney '24, Carlton Etelman '24, Allie Cohen '24. Mahoney and Etelman are members of the basketball squad.

J. C. Tillingshaast '25, J. J. Wilson '25, James Bascom '24, W. A. Tucker '25, Arthur Kattari '23, Alvin Evans '23, J. F. McVey '23 and Samuel Freeman '23 are the leading aspirants, besides Morrell and Kroog, who are trying for the pitcher's box.

The outstanding candidates for the outfield positions may be found in J. F. Kennedy '23, M. J. Crowley Jr. '24, A. G. Tirrell '23, William Henderson '25 and T. F. Johnson '24. H. E. Rounds '23, captain of the basketball team, will be out for baseball as soon as possible.

Although it is difficult at this time to give a fair estimate of the outlook for the coming season, it may be said that the prospects are brighter than they were a few days after the training season opened.

OKLAHOMA MATMEN
CLOSE WITH VICTORY

NORMAN, Okla., March 10 (Special).—The University of Oklahoma defeated the University of Kansas wrestling team at Norman yesterday by a score of 22 to 5 in the closing match of the 1923 schedule for Oklahoma. Two falls and four decisions for Oklahoma compared to a single fall for Kansas accounted for the score.

Capt. A. R. Jackson '24, middleweight, and D. H. Walden '24, heavyweight, garnered the Sooner falls over Carl Webring and Alan Davidson, respectively. Jackson's fall came from a body scissors and Walden's from a headlock.

E. K. Perreault in the 135-pound class, with a fall over F. W. Hood, '24, was the only Kansas score. The summary:
115-Pound Class—H. T. Foote, Oklahoma, defeated Capt. John Stauffer, Kansas; decision.
125-Pound Class—E. L. McKinney, Oklahoma, defeated Irving Archer, Kansas; decision.

135-Pound Class—C. A. Daubert, Oklahoma, defeated Michael Riedel, Kansas; decision.
145-Pound Class—C. A. Daubert, Oklahoma, defeated Michael Riedel, Kansas; decision.

155-Pound Class—Capt. A. R. Jackson, Oklahoma, defeated Carl Webring, Kansas; fall in final period.
175-Pound Class—Lewis Nielsen '25, defeated Wilbur Sprong, Kansas; decision.

Heavyweight Class—D. H. Walden, Oklahoma, defeated Alan Davidson, Kansas; fall in 3m.
Referee—J. W. Stallworth, Tennessee.

HEYDLER BARS BENTON
LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 10.—J. C. Benton, formerly an American Association baseball pitcher, may be eligible to play in organized baseball, as decided by K. M. Landis, baseball commissioner, but he is not wanted in the National League, according to J. A. Heydler, president of the National League, now here, who telegraphed to A. C. Heydler, president of the Cincinnati club, an order barring Benton from the league. Heydler said he had never questioned Benton's right to play in organized baseball and that he was glad the pitcher's eligibility had been settled definitely by Commissioner Landis, who announced Benton might join the Reds.

However, Heydler stated, the National League would carry out its policy of determining who should or should not play on its clubs.

STANFORD GOLFERS
MEET CALIFORNIAMatch Today Is the Fifth One
Between the Two Institutions
in This Sport

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Cal., March 3 (Special Correspondence).—The Leland Stanford Junior University six-man golf team, which has been practicing on near-by links all winter, will meet the University of California golfers on March 10, probably at the Menlo Park Country Club, in the fifth match between the two institutions in this sport.

The first of the plays was staged four years ago. Since then California and Stanford have met four times, with the result of two wins for each university. The play on the 10th will decide the present existing tie.

Putnam will present a good team to the state university players when they meet. The Cardinals won their first and only event of the season when they met the Menlo Country Club team two weeks ago and defeated it 9 points to 2. In spite of the right sort of preliminary practice, the Stanford golf men showed good playing form, and are said to have about an equal chance with the California men to take the coming tournament.

The Stanford squad of eight men consists at present of Capt. C. W. Putnam '23, who showed great promise at Sequoyia last year, and three others. C. C. Hovey '26, S. S. Van Keuren '26, D. C. Hines '26, L. W. Miller '23, F. W. Ditzler '26, R. M. Hirschman '24, H. S. Chase '25. The six-man team, which will compete against the California golfers, will be selected from among this group.

Putnam easily beats any of the others on the team. His work even before he came to college, three years ago, drew notice to him, and he was then considered a comer. At Sequoyia he was considered to be one of the most careful players in that neighborhood.

Hovey went to high school in San Francisco, and was a member of the California Golf Club, where he first learned to wield the sticks. Hovey showed much promise when he appeared on the course last fall that he immediately went into first place and now holds an undisturbed position on the team. He is quite a veteran, but he has steadily won appreciably in his playing in three months.

Van Keuren played some in Los Angeles and in Hollywood before coming to college. He has not done very much on the links except in practice. The California team, which has played matches since he first arrived, has the boy has gone over the Menlo course a few times, and was successful when the team was practicing at the San Jose Country Club early last autumn; his first trial under playing and contest conditions will come during the match before he is indicated.

D. C. Hines, who has played a capital game at San Jose, and who caddied for his father in a most memorable performance at the California championships in 1920, seems to have learned some of the tricks of his elder. If the California team, transferring to the turf on the 10th, he will have won a permanent position with the other five.

Miller, a senior, probably will match with Putnam in the two-somes. They are classmates, and have played together throughout college. Miller has never been a brilliant player. He does not arise to opportunities to thrill the crowds, but he is steady and quite dependable, and that is what the varsity needs more than anything else at present.

Ditzler will be meeting boys from his home town when he picks up his clubs against the Bear sextet. He lived in Berkeley, the home of the University of California, the greater part of his life before coming down here. He intended to go to California before coming to Stanford, and his desire to humble the visitors falls little short of a maximum intensity.

Hirschman has lived in and around San Mateo, and the San Mateo and Menlo clubs for several years. He plays up and down the peninsula south of San Francisco during vacations, and he is well acquainted with the local courses. He is at home on the Menlo Club grounds, and will feel particularly at ease when he swings off from the first tee. This is his third year playing for Stanford.

Chase, also, has learned what he knows about the game in this neighborhood. The San Jose course is an open book to him, and he has covered the Menlo grounds more than a few times. He has not played with the varsity squad before, however, and he may have to wait for his opportunity at outside competition.

E. K. Perreault will have such men as Upson, Lyman, Villan and Ede to represent her. The personnel of the California team has not been announced, they preferring to wait. Their players are older and more experienced, on the whole, than the Cardinals, and the Bears have some advantage because of that.

Although it was in doubt for a long while, it is practically assured that at the last minute, arrangements will be made for use of the Menlo grounds. The Stanford players have been practicing there occasionally during the winter, and are desirous of holding the match there.

Putnam has endeavored, but without success, to have a golf course built by the university authorities to care for the increasing number of fans. There was an 18-hole course in the old days. It was in fine condition then, but it has grown over with grass and short brush, and cannot today be recognized as such.

There being no opportunity to secure a local course for his men, the captain has taken the next best step.

Football Cup-Tie Is
to Open Big Stadium

London, March 10

THE Wembley Stadium, the largest in the world, will be officially opened in April, when the annual football cup-tie final is played there before the King and the Prince of Wales. The stadium, situated in one of the London suburbs, was started soon after the armistice, but the construction has been halted several times.

The stadium will seat 124,000 people and is four times the size of the Coliseum at Rome. Its surrounding wall is half a mile in length. The structure will be used in connection with the empire exhibition to be held in 1924.

and applied for memberships at the Menlo Club. Whether revolving junior memberships will prove to be satisfactory to university and club alike remains to be seen, but prospects are fair for the Stanford boys to have the use of that course during the whole of the coming year.

No definite schedule of matches has been made for the spring, for Stanford. It is planned that the team shall meet the University of Southern California in the San Francisco Olympic Club, and the San Jose Country Club teams. Not even tentative dates have been arranged, however, so no play will be staged before sometime in April, following the California matches.

Interest in general in golf has risen considerably since last September. Especially among the students, the faculty having taken a back seat for the time, the revival of the game seems to have meant much. Nearly 100 men are on the hillsides during the afternoon swinging clubs, though the greater number of these do not try to make the team.

Handicapped as the team is, in not having its own course, it is generally considered here that its victory over the Menlo Club boosted its stock considerably, and the California match should prove or disprove its mettle.

FOOTBALL SOLONS
CONSIDER RULES

NEW YORK, March 10.—Members of the football rules committee met again in secret session today to consider proposed changes in the rules. The committee held a lengthy meeting last night behind closed doors. No radical changes were proposed, it was said, but considerable time was devoted to re-drafting certain rules in order to clarify them. Nothing was given out for publication.

J. W. Heisman, the new coach at Washington and Jefferson University, urged the adoption of a new type of ball, the main feature of which is a valve, located opposite the lacing, thus distributing the weight to better advantage. This also made it possible to lace the ball before it is inflated.

At yesterday's meeting, over which Chairman E. K. Hall, Dartmouth, presided, were: Walter Camp of Yale, A. Stagg of Chicago, F. W. Moore of Harvard, W. W. Roper of Princeton, Captain McEwen of Bowdoin, C. W. Savage of Oberlin, J. A. Babbitt of Haverford, S. Langford of Trinity, D. K. Bible of Texas, H. J. Stegman of Georgia, M. F. Ahern of Kansas State Agricultural College, W. R. Okerson of Lehigh and W. N. Morice of Pennsylvania.

OXFORD BOXERS WIN

OXFORD, England, March 10 (By The Associated Press).—Oxford University defeated Cambridge University in the intervarsity boxing contests last night, 4 events to 3. E. P. Egan of Denver University and New College, Oxford, won both the heavyweight and light heavyweight contests.

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YALE FOOTBALL
ON PAYING BASIS

Only One of 20 Athletic Activities Self-Supporting

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 9.—Of the 20 activities supervised by the Yale Athletic Association football only is on an entirely self-supporting basis, according to a report made public tonight for the year ending June, 1922. Of the other major sports, baseball came closest to being self-supporting while the crew and track were by far the most expensive.

Although the association reported receipts of \$718,599 for the year 1921-22, expenses were almost as large, being \$650,320, leaving net receipts of \$68,279 which were applied to repaying advances made by the university. The association reported a cash balance on hand June 30, 1922, of \$8337.

Football receipts amounted to more than \$500,000, of which \$495,671 were gate receipts. Expenses, however, were \$294,380, which included expenses of visiting teams, training, and upkeep of the Bowl. The baseball team reported receipts of \$77,068 and expenses of \$78,096. The hockey and swimming teams were the only other sports in which receipts even approximated expenses. The hockey team reported receipts of \$35,455 and expenses of \$40,509, while the swimming team reported receipts of \$5251 and expenses of \$7719.

The crew and track both showed large deficits. The crew brought in \$9716 and cost \$36,434, while the track team reported receipts of \$4321 and expenses of \$39,351.

The basketball team had receipts of \$7391 and expenses of \$13,585, while the tennis team brought in \$2259 and cost \$7348.

The only sports that reported no receipts were golf, gun club, rifle club and soccer, run at a cost of \$3523.

OHIO STATE WINS
"BIG TEN" TITLE

Defeats Indiana University Team in Conference Wrestling

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., March 10 (Special).—Ohio State University won the "Big Ten" Conference wrestling championship by defeating Indiana University, 14 to 11, here last night. There were only two falls in the meet. O. M. Radcliffe '23, Indiana's man in the 125-pound class, threw Kenneth Crabbs '24 in 5m. 37s. and P. F. Martier '24 of Ohio State threw C. C. Held '23, Indiana, in 11m. 16½s. The summary:
115-Pound Class—A. O. Lemaster, Ohio State, defeated N. L. Pfeiffer, Indiana, by a decision. Time advantage—1m. 47s.
125-Pound Class—O. M. Radcliffe, Indiana, defeated Kenneth Crabbs, Ohio State, fall in 5m. 37s.
135-Pound Class—W. O. Christopher, Ohio State, defeated T. F. Koonits, Indiana, by a decision. Time advantage—1m. 47s.
145-Pound Class—Kenneth Held, Indiana, defeated J. R. Gleason, Ohio State, fall in 5m. 37s.
158-Pound Class—G. A. Hall, Ohio State, defeated H. E. Martin, Indiana, by a decision. Time advantage—1m. 47s.
175-Pound Class—P. F. Martier, Ohio State, defeated C. H. Held, Indiana, fall in 5m. 37s.
Heavyweight Class—L. E. Fisher, Indiana, defeated C. W. Savage, Ohio State, by a decision. Time advantage—5m. 10s.

VAULTER TOPS 12-FOOT MARK
BRUNSWICK, Me., March 10.—A Maine College pole vaulter topped the 12-foot mark for the first time yesterday when Francis Bishop went an inch and a half beyond that point in the intervarsity meet at Bowdoin. Frederick Tootel, who broke the national intercollegiate record in throwing the 35-pound weight at New York last Saturday, established a new college record in that event, and in the discus throw and shotput yesterday. Tootel, who weighs 220 pounds, was first in the 40-yard dash and low hurdles and second in the broad jump.

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OTTAWA TO MEET
COAST SEXTET

Earms Right to Play Western Series by Outscoring Canadians 3 to 2—Denneny Stars

OTTAWA, March 10 (Special).—Having won the championship of the National Hockey League last night, Ottawa will leave for the Pacific coast tomorrow night, where it meets the winner of the Vancouver-Victoria series, probably Vancouver, for the right to meet the western Canadian champions in the final series for the Stanley Cup and the world's championship. The series will be the best three out of five games, while the final will be the best two out of three.

LAYTON IS SURE OF
LEAD FOR A WEEK

Denton Seems Certain of Second Place Unless He Loses Disputed Game With Leader

NATIONAL INTERSTATE THREE-CUSHION BILLIARD LEAGUE	
Player	W. L. H. R. P. C.
J. M. Layton, St. Louis	35 11 745
T. S. Denton, Kan. City	33 14 702
Otto Reisel, Philadelphia	32 13 700
R. L. Canfield, N. Y.	30 14 682
Clarence Jackson, Detroit	24 14 611
F. E. Maupome, Chicago	19 15 569
Harry Wakefield, Milwaukee	17 21 447
H. H. Heel, Toledo	17 21 447
C. A. McCourt, Pittsburgh	16 20 441
George Moore, New York	28 8 435
W. F. Lookabaugh, Pitts.	14 26 350
John Hahman, Cleveland	13 24 332
Frank Lopez, Cleveland	14 32 283
Byron Gillette, Buffalo	11 33 250

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, March 10.—J. M. Layton of St. Louis, title defender, appears soundly entrenched in first place in the championship race of the National Interstate Three-Cushion Billiard League. With no struggles facing him, he is sure of his post for another week, at least. T. S. Denton of Kansas City, who was tumbled from the leadership by two Layton attacks last Monday, is not likely to be dislodged from second place unless he plays and loses the disputed game with Layton.

Secretary J. G. Scanlon of Milwaukee is calling a meeting of the executive committee to make a ruling on the game which Denton refused to play with Layton in St. Louis a week ago. The committee will also consider the location of the post-season tournament which is to decide the title between the four players who finish at the top of the standing.

From all indications, those four players will be Layton, Denton, Otto Reisel of Philadelphia and R. L. Canfield of New York. That will make an interesting argument. They may compromise and hold the tourney in a neutral city convenient to both extremes, namely Chicago.

Next week P. A. Maupome of Chicago and Harry Wakefield of Milwaukee take to the road. The Chicagoan swings to the east, starting with John Hahman at Cleveland, Monday; McCourt at Pittsburgh, Tuesday; and winding with Canfield, Wednesday, and George Moore at New York, Thursday. Wakefield tackles Clarence Jackson at Detroit, Monday; H. H. Heel at Toledo, Tuesday; Frank Lopez at Cleveland, Wednesday; and W. F. Lookabaugh at Pittsburgh, Thursday.

This week Layton made the best of his opportunities. On Monday he invaded Kansas City to defeat Denton, his keenest rival, 50 to 43. On Tuesday, he took a double hit from Wakefield at Milwaukee on Wednesday, and split with Maupome on Thursday. Lopez, who was also on the road, split pairs of games with each of four contestants, Lookabaugh, Gillette, Jackson, and Hahman, might as well have stayed at home for all bearing his trip had on the standing.

Iowa State Wins

Wrestling Title

AMES, Ia., March 10 (Special).—Iowa State College wrestling team won a clear title to the Western Intercollegiate Wrestling, Gymnastic and Fencing Association mat championship here last night by the University of Wisconsin team, 20 to 5, for its fifth straight association victory of the season. The Wisconsin grapplers put up the strongest opposition of any western association team that has wrestled here this season. Three classes—115, 135 and 155—were decided only by overtime bouts.

Ames won five bouts on decisions and one on a fall and Wisconsin won one fall. Capt. Edward Templin '25 of the visitors, put M. W. Smith's shoulders to the mat in the 175-pound class in one of the most spectacular bouts of the meet. He won the fall in 7m. with a body scissors and half-nelson. F. C. Shepard '23 was the only Ames man to secure a fall. He threw G. B. Schaefer '24 of Wisconsin, in the 145-pound class, in 8m. 40s., with a reverse head and body lock. Six of the seven members of the Iowa State team are eligible to compete in the association meet to decide the individual championships at Ohio State University, March 16 and 17.

WISCONSIN BEATS CHICAGO
CHICAGO, Ill., March 10.—University of Wisconsin defeated University of Chicago in a dual swimming meet of the Intercollegiate Conference at Bartlett Gymnasium here last night by a score of 40 to 23. The Maroons defeated the Badgers in the water basketball game, 10 to 0. Capt. Johnson Bennett '24 started for the visitors in the free-style dash and the relay. He won the 40-yard swim in 19.4-ss., the 100-yard swim in 59s., and was anchor man on the relay team that swam 160 yards in 1m. 22s. Three freests were taken by Chicago, D. H. Protheroe '24 taking the 220-yard free-style in 2m. 35.2-ss., Erling Duff '25 winning the fancy diving, and C. V. Hendon '24 taking the 60-foot plunge in 22.1-ss.

FOUR QUALIFY FOR FINAL
NEW YORK, March 10.—Four stars of the Women's Swimming Association of New York, having won their way through the qualifying heats, will meet here tonight in the final for the women's senior national A. U. 500-yard swimming championship. The quartet are Miss Allen Riegler, Miss Ethel McGary, Miss Gertrude Ederle, and Miss Lillian Stoddard.

PRATT LEAVES FOR CAMP
DETROIT, March 10.—D. E. Pratt, one of the last of the Detroit Americans to start for the Augusta training camp, left here for the south today. He has been assisting R. T. Fisher in training the University of Michigan nine at Ann Arbor. His indoor work already has put him in early season form.

CRICKETERS SAIL MARCH 17
PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—An eleven representing the Associated Cricket Clubs of Philadelphia will sail March 17 for Bermuda to play a series of games with the Bermuda Athletic Association. The first match will be played with the all-Bermuda team and a combined army and navy eleven.

YALE CLINCHES
SWIMMING TITLE

Elis Also Make New Intercollegiate and World's Records

INTERCOLLEGIATE SWIMMING LEAGUE STANDING	
College	W. Tied L. P.C.
Yale	7 0 0 1,000
Pennsylvania	3 0 4 428
Columbia	0 1 4 209
City College	0 1 4 209

WATER POLO	
College	W. L. P.C.
Princeton	5 2 1,000
Yale	5 2 714
Columbia	5 2 426
City College	5 2 426
Penn.	0 7 209

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 10.—While it has been conceded for some time that the Yale varsity swimming team would win the championship of the Intercollegiate Swimming Association this winter, it was today an assured fact that such would be the case as the Elis easily defeated the University of Pennsylvania in the Carnegie Pool last night, 43 to 19, thereby giving them seven straight victories. As Princeton, its nearest rival, has lost two games, the Blue may lose its last meet with Columbia and still be sure of the title. When Yale met Columbia Jan. 12, the Elis won 21 to 11, so that there is little chance but what Yale will finish its season with a clean slate. The Yale water-polo team defeated the Red and Blue last night, 54 to 5.

Not content with winning the meet and clinching the title, the Yale swimmers had to make two new world's and one new intercollegiate record in the course of the evening. The new world's records were for the 250-yard and 300-yard relay races and were made as exhibition races while the intercollegiate record was made in the 300-yard breast stroke event.

R. F. Solley '22, C. D. Pratt '22, W. D. Banks '23, D. B. Gauss '22 and Capt. W. L. Jelliffe '23 made up the five-man relay for the 250-yard distance and they covered it in 2m. 48s. They previously held the record of 2m. 43-ss. The same swimmers with the addition of Freeman Higgins '23, made up the 300-yard relay and they covered the distance in 2m. 30-2-ss., breaking their own former record of 2m. 31-2-ss.

E. C. Beach '25 was the breaker of 200-yard breast stroke record when he won that event in 2m. 57-2-ss., breaking his own previous record of 2m. 53-2-ss. The summary:

50-Yard Dash—Won by V. L. Holst '24, Penn. 10s. 1-ss.; second, E. C. Beach '25, Yale, 11s. 2-ss.; third, S. P. Bixler '25, Yale, 12s. 1-ss.; fourth, E. T. Hietzer '23, Yale, 13s. 1-ss.; fifth, W. L. Holst '24, Penn., 14s. 1-ss.

100-Yard Back Stroke—Won by J. J. Lincoln '25, Yale, 1m. 4s. 1-ss.; second, E. C. Beach '25, Yale, 1m. 5s. 1-ss.; third, S. P. Bixler '25, Yale, 1m. 10s. 1-ss.; fourth, E. T. Hietzer '23, Yale, 1m. 11s. 1-ss.; fifth, W. L. Holst '24, Penn., 1m. 12s. 1-ss.

440-Yard Swim—Won by H. S. Sauer '25, Yale, 5m. 4s. 1-ss.; second, E. C. Beach '25, Yale, 5m. 5s. 1-ss.; third, S. P. Bixler '25, Yale, 5m. 6s. 1-ss.; fourth, E. T. Hietzer '23, Yale, 5m. 7s. 1-ss.; fifth, W. L. Holst '24, Penn., 5m. 8s. 1-ss.

200-Yard Breast Stroke—Won by E. C. Beach '25, Yale, 2m. 57-2-ss.; second, R. F. Solley '22, Yale, 2m. 58-2-ss.; third, S. P. Bixler '25, Yale, 2m. 59-2-ss.; fourth, E. T. Hietzer '23, Yale, 3m. 0-2-ss.; fifth, W. L. Holst '24, Penn., 3m. 1-2-ss.

300-Yard Relay—Won by Yale University (R. C. Colgate '24, R. J. Sullivan '25, W. D. Banks '23, W. L. Jelliffe '23), Time 2m. 30-2-ss.

The climax of the eastern division of the United States Amateur Hockey Association takes place tonight, in a doubleheader at the Boston Arena between the B. A. A., this year's eastern champions, and the Boston Hockey Club; in the other match the Victoria Hockey Club meets the New Haven Hockey Club. With the exception of New Haven, the clubs are local and the followers are interested in seeing their favorites play the final match.

The strong Boston College hockey team concluded its season last night by defeating New Haven, 3 to 2, in one of the fastest and hardest-played games at the Boston Arena this season. The Collegians appeared to have an easy victory, scoring three goals in the first two periods, but were hemmed in their own territory practically all of the third period in scrimmages which the visitors created trying to score. The New Haven team scored two goals in the final period, but were unable to tally the tying count. The summary:

BOSTON COLLEGE NEW HAVEN
Culhane, Groden, Iw. W. Lowrey
Fury, Curry, C. S. Veno
Hughes, W. Morley, Iw. W. Vose
Garity, Iw. R. Armstrong
L. Morrissey, Iw. I. Shaf
Fitzgerald, Iw. R. Reame
Score—Boston College 3, New Haven Hockey Club 2. Goals—Foley 2, Hughes, for Boston; Colgate, Shaf, Lowrey, for New Haven. Referee—Frank Gaffney and Donald Sands. Time—Three 15m. periods.

CRIPPEN EQUALS RECORDS
Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Ill., March 10.—Taking six freests in nine events, Purdue University defeated Northwestern University in a dual Intercollegiate Conference track and field meet indoors at Evanston last night. Capt. S. S. Crippen '23 of Northwestern was the individual star of the meet, with 10 points for victories in the half-mile and the one-mile runs, in both of which he tied Northwestern records. Crippen's time for the half mile, 1m. 54.4-ss., and for the mile, 4m. 23.5-ss.

DIXON REACHES FINALS
W. P. Dixon, recently chosen captain of the Harvard varsity squash racquet team, qualified to meet Channing Wakefield either Monday or Tuesday for the university title, by his victory over Lawrence Foster yesterday in the semi-final round of the tournament. Dixon's powerful service, combined with short drives, won out for him over the weaker hits of his opponent, 4-15, 12-15, 15-11, 15-13.

WOMEN AT AMES
ENJOY ATHLETICS

Nearly 1000 Iowa State College Students Take Part in Some Form of Sports

AMES, Ia., March 3 (Special Correspondence).—From 8 o'clock Monday morning to Saturday evening the women's gymnasium of Iowa State College is in continual use, with classes in physical training during school hours and with competitive sports during the late afternoon and evening. In addition, the swimming pool is almost as busy a place, and during spring and fall many outdoor sports are being played every day on the athletic fields.

Approximately 1000 women—and that means the great majority of the women students in college, take part in some form of physical training or sport each week. Classes in physical education are required of all freshmen and sophomore women, unless they have had equivalent work in high school. Last fall 671 were enrolled in these classes.

The sports in which women compete are divided into two divisions, major and minor. The major sports are basketball, volleyball, dancing, gymnastics, hockey, swimming, tennis, track and rifle shooting. The minor are volleyball ball, cage ball, handball, skating, horseback riding, hiking, archery, quads and golf.

Because the department of physical education belongs to the Athletic Conference of American College Women, no intercollegiate competition is provided for women athletes here. As a result intramural competition is developed to a high state, and the sports closely linked with the instructional work. A system of awards is in vogue which gives recognition to athletic prowess.

The Women's Athletic Association is the college organization for women interested in athletics. Any woman in college is eligible to belong to the association as an associate member. To become an active member, a woman must win 200 "points." The governing body is the Women's Athletic Council, composed of the student managers of the various sports, officers of the Athletic Association, a representative of the faculty, two faculty women and the director of the physical education department, who serves as president.

Points are earned in the following ways: for a place on a first team in a major sport, 100 points; for a place on a second team in a major sport, 50 points; for a place on a first team in a minor sport, a maximum of 25 points. Only 400 points may be won the first year. A woman may compete in only two major sports during a quarter and 300 points is the maximum that anyone may win in a single sport.

A woman who earns 500 points wins the "A" insignia. Six hundred points carries with it a membership in the Double A fraternity and 800 points wins a bleacher blanket with the "AA" insignia. At present there is only one wearer of the "A" in college, Miss Margaret Sloss, of Ames.

Sport competition is organized between classes, between dormitories and between sorority houses. At the end of the season, members of the physical education department pick a first squad and from it a first and second team. The points are awarded on the basis of this selection. In some of the sports cups are awarded to the victorious teams.

Swimming is one of the most popular sports among the women. It is a requirement in graduation from Iowa State College that a woman must know how to swim. Thirty-four classes in swimming are held every week under Miss Agnes Murphy, the swimming instructor, and three student swimmers. Over 100 girls passed the swimming test last year. To do this a woman must swim the length of the pool, employing two strokes, must be able to dive and must understand rhythmic breathing.

The first woman's life-saving corps in Iowa was organized here. At present more than 30 women belong to the corps. Twenty women belong to the women's swimming club. The passing of the life-saving tests is a qualification for membership in the club. Two cups are offered each year for expertness in swimming. One cup goes to the winner of the semi-finals of the men's singles Vincent Richards, Yonkers, won from F. C. Anderson, Brooklyn, 7-5, 6-1. L. B. Rice of Boston, present champion, and F. T. Anderson in their match each won a set when time was called on account of darkness.

STELLER WESLEYAN COACH
MIDDLETON, Conn., March 10.—Wren E. Steller has been appointed to coach the Wesleyan baseball team. He is an old Oberlin College athlete.

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The New Millinery, the New Dresses, the New Suits, the New Coats, the new accessories of dress of every kind. It will be our interpretation of the most accepted fashions for the Spring and Summer for Worcester women, misses and children. The display will be worth coming to see.

Last Game for the
Western Champion

Play Superior Hockey to Cleveland and Win, 3 to 0

UNITED STATES AMATEUR HOCKEY ASSOCIATION (Western Division)	
Team	W. L. T. P.C.
St. Paul	15 4 789
Cleveland	11 8 579
Eveleth	11 9 559
Pittsburgh	9 10 474
Duluth	8 11 421
Milwaukee	4 16 200

CLEVELAND, O., March 10 (Special).—The St. Paul Athletic Club, western division champion of the United States Amateur Hockey Association, will play its final game of the scheduled season, before the championship series with the eastern winner, here tonight, with the Cleveland Hockey Club, runner-up in the standing. Should Cleveland lose tonight it will fall into a tie with the Eveleth Hockey Club now holding third place. St. Paul conclusively proved its claim to the western championship here, last night by defeating the Blues, 3 to 0.

While the entire St. Paul team showed a greater dash and all around superiority over Cleveland, it was D. M. Green, right defense, for the Minnesotans, who proved the big stumbling block to Cleveland, his excellent checking more than once ending a Cleveland rush for the St. Paul net. F. X. Goben, the visitor's star, long-marched honors with Green, while Elliott outplayed Turner as a goal tender.

ST. PAUL CLEVELAND
Goheen, Iw. W. Cree
Clarke, Iw. C. Stewart
Goben, Iw. J. W. Debernard
T. Conroy, Iw. R. Holman
Turner, Iw. G. Emerson
Elliott, Iw. S. Turner
Score—St. Paul Athletic Club 3, Cleveland Hockey Club 0. Goals—Clarke 2, Goben 1. Referee—Garrett, for St. Paul; Day, for Cleveland. Referee—Harvey, Sproul. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Pittsburgh Passes
Duluth in Standing

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 10 (Special).—The Duluth Hockey Club will endeavor again to tie the Pittsburgh Hockey Club in the standing of the western division of the United States Amateur Hockey Association in the final game of the season here tonight, as the locals broke the existing tie last night with the defeated Duluth club by a score of 5 goals to 4, in a fast game. The score was tied at 1 to 1 at the end of the first period, was 5 to 1 for Pittsburgh at the end of the second period, and then ended, 5 to 4, in favor of Pittsburgh. This gives Pittsburgh the variation of the play throughout the game.

PITTSBURGH DULUTH
Darragh, Fleming, Iw. Sullivan, McGovern, Iw. O'Connell, McMunn
Sullivan, McGovern, Iw. O'Connell, McMunn
Milks, Baker, Iw. W. Olson, Hegardt
Duffy, Iw. R. Clark
Manners, Bechar, Iw. McCormick
Bonney, Iw. S. Anderson
Score—Pittsburgh Hockey Club 5, Duluth Hockey Club 4. Goals—Duffy 2, Sullivan 2, O'Connell, Seaborn, for Pittsburgh; Clark 2, O'Connell, Seaborn, for Duluth. Referee—Conacher. Time—Three 15m. periods.

NEBRASKA MATMEN
DEFEAT IOWA, 15 TO 8

IOWA CITY, Ia., March 10 (Special).—The University of Nebraska wrestling team defeated the University of Iowa grapplers, last night, by a 15-to-8 score. E. G. Lane '25 of Iowa scored the only fall of the evening, pinning his man with a scissors hold and a half-nelson. The bell saved E. E. Jacobson '24, Iowa, a fall at the hands of J. P. Pickwell '25 in an overtime bout, but the Hawkeye had an advantage on time limit and was given the decision.

Capt. S. A. Troutman, Nebraska, won a hairline decision over D. W. Jones '24, Iowa, in the other overtime bout of the meet. Neither could put the other on the mat during the regulation period. T. J. Pfeffer '23, Iowa, lost his first match of the season to R. C. Probst '25 in a lively bout. While Iowa was clearly defeated, Nebraska was forced to the limit to win.

MISS MACDONALD WINS TITLE
HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 9.—Miss Mary Macdonald of Scotland won today won the Bermuda women's tennis championship, defeating Miss Gladys Hutchings, Bermuda, 6-4, 6-4. In the semi-finals of the men's singles Vincent Richards, Yonkers, won from F. C. Anderson, Brooklyn, 7-5, 6-1. L. B. Rice of Boston, present champion, and F. T. Anderson in their match each won a set when time was called on account of darkness.

STELLER WESLEYAN COACH
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Fashions
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The Ruralist and His Problems

AT ABOUT this time of the year, when the average housewife begins to have some misgivings about the lasting qualities of her remaining stocks of preserves, it is seasonal to remind the American farmer and all who have grounds for a fruit garden of the unreasonable neglect to which so fine a preserving crop as the quince is generally subjected.

The United States census sheets for fruits find it unnecessary even to mention the quince crop. And many a treatise on orcharding that pretends to be fairly exhaustive forgets this delightful fruit. One is led to believe that quince culture was more general at least in the eastern states a generation or two ago, although there seem to be no corroborating statistics on the subject. But what farm boy does not remember his grandmother's preserves closet when quince marmalade or quince preserves is suggested?

The Ruralist has good authority for assigning the quince to the highest position in the fruit world, at least among the fruits for preserving. No one can take a census of the grandmothers in a country community on the question of the most desirable of preserves without getting an overwhelming return for the quince. Else it is a benighted community which knows not this noble little tree of delicate pink-white blossoms which produce the fruit of such surpassing quality when made into preserves. The champions of the strawberry, the peach or the pear may take this as a challenge if they wish, but they impute to themselves open to the charge of ignorance of what is real good quince preserves, or the even more invidious assumption that they never had a New England grandmother who had an old-fashioned farm fruit garden.

But the quince is not without its able and authoritative champions even in his commercial age. Fred C. Sears, of Kansas and Nova Scotia, now occupying the chair of pomology, and a lecturer on the subject of neglected fruits, says that it is in the Massachusetts Agricultural College rises to assert the claims of the quince to the attention of the suburban gardener or the orchardist. The quince can be grown on almost any soil, he argues, and supports his contention by citing the multitude of neglected quince orchards that have produced abundantly under the most atrocious and systematic neglect.

In a little leaflet on quince culture that the Massachusetts Agricultural College is now publishing, Professor Sears calls attention to the ease of cultivation and to the very moderate requirements of the quince. A dozen quince trees can be planted in a plot of ground 50 feet square and the plot still be used for garden space. Indeed the place of the quince is in the garden, and the countryman who has a few quince trees to supply his household with berries and tree fruits in season, as well as green peas and spinach, has not really started his rural education.

The quince has few enemies. It is claimed that even deer do not eat it, and its symmetrical and the beauty of its blossoms fit it ideally for the garden close to the house. The quince is ornamental and utilitarian in the same bush. It is as much a bush as a tree, rarely reaching a height of 15 feet and being always amenable to trimming to the shape of the gardener's fancy.

The quince is essentially a fruit for the amateur gardener. Commercially it has never proved popular. Orchardists say the demand is not consistently large in any community. Perhaps that is because most lovers of the quince grow their preserves. One has a feeling that they would. The host who treats his guests to quince preserves would be the sort of householder to raise all his fruits and vegetables by hand, and to select his varieties with the spirit of the connoisseur.

A good thing it is for our national life too, this spirit of the amateur that has been responsible for the development of so many fine varieties of fruit in this country. There is a great deal less amateur interest in pomology than there was 50 years ago. With the growth of commercial orcharding, on the one hand, and with the development of the experiment stations in colleges of agriculture on the other, the functions of the amateur who worked with fruits because he loved to do so, has been sadly crowded. The oldest of the societies of pomology.

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MINNESOTA WINS
TWO DUAL MEETS

Defeats Iowa at Swimming and Chicago at Gymnastics

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 10 (Special).—The University of Minnesota was victor over two Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association rivals here last night, when it closed its local swimming and gymnastic seasons, defeating the universities of Iowa and Chicago, respectively.

The swimming victory was a one-sided event and was attended by the breaking of one Conference record and the equalling of another. The final score was Minnesota 54, Iowa 21. The result was hardly in doubt from the start, the Gophers taking six freests to two for the visitors. The record-breaking event occurred in the 160-yard relay, which was won by Minnesota in 1m. 19.2-ss. The best previous time in the "Big Ten" Conference was 1m. 20.5-ss., held by Wisconsin.

The prettiest race of the evening was the 40-yard dash in which A. M. Gow '23 forced out I. J. Klingaman '24, Iowa, and finished in the fine time of 19.2-ss., tying the former record made by Capt. Johnson Bennett '24, Wisconsin. W. R. Hietzer '24, a large Iowa punter, proved a sensation in his event, far exceeding anything the Gophers could show, plunging the length of the six-foot tank twice in under 21s. H. H. Hanft '25 was a Minnesota surprise in the backstroke events, winning the class for the first time and by a good margin. He replaced J. C. Day '24, who with H. C. Dinmore '23, another star swimmer, was unable to be with the team last night.

The dual gymnastics meet was productive of some keen competition and was narrowly won by Minnesota with a 12-point margin over Chicago, 836 to 824. Capt. Lawrence Carlson '26 again led the Minnesota team in total points, scoring 214 in four events, the horizontal bar, parallel bars, rings, and tumbling. J. L. Perit '25 averaged 53 points to an event in the horizontal and parallel, making the highest count of the evening in the latter, showing excellent form. The Gophers took four firsts in the six events. All the exhibitions were very close.

Letters to the Editor
PRAISE BLAME SUGGESTIONS CONTRIBUTIONS
Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Catalonia and Independence
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:
I regret to see in your issue of Feb. 28 an article, "Catalonia Wants Freedom From Spanish Government," dated Madrid, Feb. 5 (special correspondence).

I was brought up in Catalonia and never left Barcelona until I was 17 years old. If I doubt you take a pleasure in there, I doubt you could find one person in a thousand who wished to separate from Spain. It is evident to me that your correspondent has been talking with a fanatic for, as a matter of fact Catalonia is undoubtedly the most aggressive and hard-working section of Spain, while Barcelona is the largest city in Spain, and has more buzz and activity than any other city. There are a large number of men in

THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

A Round of London Galleries

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 16. — An ARTIST who is often disconcerting is Mr. C. W. R. Nevinson, who is showing a large selection of his etchings at the Leicester Galleries. His career as a painter, so meteoric and at times violent, has caused more discussion perhaps than any other contemporary English painter's. Although some time ago he disclaimed any attachment to the many groups in the modern movement, it must always remain as a definite fact that his work has rarely been free from the influence of the various "isms" and "isms."

But whatever the style affected by Mr. Nevinson from time to time there is over all his work the strength of a fundamental designer. This it is that gives everything he does the stamp of individuality, and is no less apparent at the present exhibition of his etchings. Dating from 1910 onward, they illustrate the attachment to the son had passed through as a painter. In those early plates where cubism perhaps lurks the sense of design is easier to grasp, but it is no less there in the very fine and most recent "Romney Marsh" and "Sussex Downs." Moreover, in these as in all those plates of scenes in London, Paris, and New York, there is a marvelous "place" atmosphere.

Edmund Blampied, A. R. E. — Just as we have in Mr. Nevinson a painter with a future as an etcher, so we have in Mr. Edmund Blampied an etcher with promise as a painter, for at the same gallery is held the first show of his paintings.

And now the first fruits of his efforts in a new medium—paint—are shown. Matthew Maris, the Barbizon

School, Millet and Daubier are the influences which guide the vision of this peasant poet. His subject matter is drawn from agricultural scenes and begs of burden. All is invested with the charm of atmosphere. The sun to Mr. Blampied is the worker of the magic that invests the ever-changing scene before him.

In the more literal scenes of peasant life it is with a Daubieresque strength that Blampied presents his people in a world of toil and leisure. "The Stranger" and "The Carouse" are fine examples of this. In the latter painting it is interesting to discover in the pen and ink lines still visible under the paint, the method by which the artist obtains his result.

The National Gallery — Occupied by a Government department during the war, Rooms IX and X of the National Gallery have just been opened again to the public. It is good to see them hung again with old favorites of the Dutch School, amongst which will be found several recent gifts and bequests. Amongst these the most important is the large "Christ Before Pilate," by Honthorst (1590-1656), which until recently was in the Stafford House collection. It is remarkable in being a sort of precursor to the dramatic manner of Rembrandt, for this master was still a boy when it was painted.

Another important new picture is of the School of Alkmaar (1500), representing St. Lawrence and his kindly acts. Dominating Room X is Rembrandt's portrait of himself, and several dark-toned pictures of his, contrasted by some of the most brilliant examples of Dutch open air painting in the possession of the National Gallery.



Queen Margherita of Italy, From Vittorio Corcos' New Portrait

Vittorio Corcos

FLORENCE, Feb. 20 (Special Correspondence).—Vittorio Corcos' new portrait of Queen Margherita of Italy has once more brought to the fore the name of one of Italy's most popular portrait painters. The picture shows Queen Margherita seated in one of her private rooms with a background of books and works of art. The Queen and all her family are delighted with the portrait which has now been hung in a place of honor in her palace at Rome.

This is not Corcos' first success with royalty. Some years before the war he painted several members of the German royal family. From Berlin he went to Portugal, where he painted the late King, and Queen Amelie.

Vittorio Corcos was born at Leghorn. Besides being a good painter he is a witty and delightful person, whose recollections of his various sitters are an amusing source of information on the hobbies, likes and dislikes of people who cannot hide their secrets from his observant eyes. It is a great pleasure, for those privileged to know him, to sit in the garden of his villa at Castiglione, on the rocks high above the Tyrrhenian sea, and listen while he reads from his brilliantly written diaries (which he refuses to publish) the history of his busy and full life.

His self-portrait is in the Uffizi Gallery, among those of other well-known painters who have been asked by the city of Florence to give their pictures to this famous collection.

Milwaukee Art Notes

MILWAUKEE, Wis. (Special Correspondence).—A collection of oil depicting scenes of the Ozark Mountains is a March exhibit at the Milwaukee Municipal Art Institute. It is by Karl Kraft of Chicago.

The institute has just had a showing of Frank Gardner Hale's collection of goldsmithing and jewelry crafts. Visitors commented on Mr. Hale's "elaboration of the semi-precious stones." The Milwaukee Art Institute, supervised by Dudley Crafts Watson, formerly of Chicago, is looking forward to a progressive season. Drawing classes for children of the public schools are to be continued on an increasing scale. Mr. Watson is popularizing the institute, finding ways to secure the attendance of persons who have given little attention to art subjects, and then lecturing interestingly in popular language during trips through the galleries. The institute is supported partly by municipal funds, and largely through private enterprise, with such men as William Schuchardt and Samuel O. Buckner in the leadership.

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"PASSING OF THE 3rd FLOOR BACK"
NEXT WEEK—"SPITE CORNER"

Boston Orchestra Plays
Liszt's "Faust" Symphony

Yesterday afternoon the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Pierre Monteux, conductor, gave its eighteenth concert in Symphony Hall. The program: Handel, Concerto Grosso No. 5 in D major; Liszt, "Faust" Symphony.

The Harvard Glee Club sang the choral part of the symphony and Arthur Hackett sang the tenor solos. In 1863 Edward Fitzgerald wrote: "Handel was a good old pagan at heart, and till he had to yield to the Fashionable Piety of England, stuck to Opera and Cantatas, where he could revel and plunge and frolic without being tied down to Orthodoxy"; and some time after that Samuel Butler, the author of "Erewhon" (whose enthusiasm for the composer sometimes led him into extravagant statements), says quite justly in "Alps and Sanctuaries": "It is as a poet, a sympathizer with and defender of all estates and conditions, whether of men or things, rather than as a mere musician, that Handel reigns supreme.... There has been no other touch Handel as an observer of all that was observable, a lover of all that was lovable, a hater of all that was hateful, and, therefore, as a poet." Who could have listened to the concerto as played yesterday afternoon and not agree? The touch of genius is on every page. The playing was worthy of the music. It was by turns warmly expressive, noble, graceful and gay, one of the finest interpretations which Mr. Monteux and the orchestra have given this season.

After the concerto came Liszt's "Faust" Symphony, music as great as the preceding. It is impossible to hear any composition by Liszt without reflecting on the immense debt which modern music owes to him, yet it is not for this reason that the "Faust" Symphony appeals. Among all the works produced during the heyday of the romantic movement it stands alone as the most inspired embodiment of those theories which revolutionized the art of music. In Mr. Monteux it found a sympathetic and understanding interpreter. It is a piece which might easily be made theatrical, a piece which a conductor, were he so minded, might use for the display of personal virtuosity. Not so with Mr. Monteux, however, whose sole aim was to bring the music to adequate and expressive performance. The Glee Club sang the few choruses allotted to it acceptably. Mr. Hackett's solos were all too brief, but even in these few short phrases it was possible to sense his well rounded musicianship, his deep musical understanding.

S. M.

British-Made Violin as Rival of Stradivarius

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, Feb. 23.—At Aeolian Hall on Feb. 19, awards were made in W. W. Cobbett's competition for the best British-made set of instruments for a string quartet.

How keen was the interest may be judged from the fact that every seat and foot of standing room was occupied, the throng including celebrities as diverse as Bernard Shaw, Sir Henry Wood, and George Robey.

The winners were announced as follows: First prize, Alfred Vincent, £25; three subsidiary prizes of £10 each to William Robinson, Arthur Richardson, and William Glenister.

A few months ago Alfred Vincent was scarcely known beyond a very small circle, and then rather as a violin player, leader of the band at His Majesty's Theatre, than as a violin maker. But from the night, last autumn, when Albert Sammons played the Elgar concerto at a London Symphony Orchestra concert, on a violin possessing such beauty of tone that string players wondered what Cremonese treasure he had, and still more wondering, learned that it was made by a Londoner, Alfred Vincent—from that night Vincent has been marked out for interest.

Following the presentation of prizes by the Lord Mayor came a short program of music, beginning with two string quartet movements—classical and modern—played by Albert Sammons, W. W. Cobbett, Alfred Hobday, and Cedric Sharpe upon instruments by the respective prize winners. The tone qualities of each proved excellent, and though in the aggregate they seemed rather more sweet than res-

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BARNEY BERNARD and ALEXANDER CARR IN

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"Biggest success of season."—*Journalist*.
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"SO THIS IS LONDON!"
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Music News and Reviews

nant, they blended remarkably well. Then came examples demonstrating finesse for solo work. The performance of Vivaldi's Chaconne by Albert Sammons was a triumph for the violin, which sounded absolutely at home in the noble classic style. The "lessitura" (to borrow a vocal term) is extremely good, and the tone binds well throughout all the registers. The viola by Vincent was less characteristic, approximating too closely to violin tone, but nevertheless attractive, and the cello possessed a charm even if it lacked depth and weight of sound upon the C string. Evidently Vincent is at his very best in his violins. As a final test, screens were placed across the stage and Albert Sammons, concealed behind them, played the same solo upon a Vincent and a genuine Stradivarius violin. The audience was asked to guess which was which. People were in a dilemma. In the question he changed, "Which time did you like the tone better?" nearly everyone voted for the second. It was the Vincent violin. M. M. S.

"Così fan tutte" in Brussels

BRUSSELS, Feb. 9 (Special Correspondence).—The Théâtre Royal de la Monnaie has just produced Mozart's "Così fan tutte" with true artistry and a charming freshness of décor. Needless to say, the work, from a musical standpoint, has retained all its bright youthfulness, an exhaustive and natural and quiet grace. One cannot say that time has spared the mannerisms of the libretto. But the composer supplies the interest it lacks and infuses into it the inspiration of his genius. The opera was sung and played with excellent taste and the public showed its appreciation.

The orchestra, conducted by one of the directors of the theater, Corneli Thoran, played with great delicacy, suppleness and fine color.

Gabriel Fauré Honored by Festival in Holland

THE HAGUE, Holland, Feb. 13 (Special Correspondence).—A three days' music festival was arranged in Holland in honor of the French composer Gabriel Fauré, under the auspices of the "Alliance Française." The Dutch Ambassador in Paris and Mrs. Loudon, together with Charles Benoit, French Ambassador at The Hague, were the patrons of the three concerts. The first was held in Amsterdam on Feb. 9, the second and third at The Hague on the two following days.

In an introductory speech, Henry de Groot touched upon Fauré's life and work, calling him the "initiateur" of French modern music, while Debussy might be named its "renouvelateur." The Amsterdam and the first Hague performance were almost identical. The sonata for violin and piano, op. 109, was given at Amsterdam, Hazle, French Ambassador at The Hague, were the patrons of the three concerts. The first was held in Amsterdam on Feb. 9, the second and third at The Hague on the two following days.

The third day of festival was devoted mainly to orchestral works, and three Dutch conductors co-operated. Dr. Johan Wagenaar, himself a composer, led four choruses for women from "Calligula," the "Prométhée" under the direction of Anna B. Verbeke, while the solo of this season was executed by the Dutch singer Mlle Peltenburg, and the Frenchman Pierre

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Nights and Sat. Mat. 2:15
Popular Thurs. Mat. 2:15

SHUBERT THEATRE, 44th St. W. of B'way
Eves. 8:30, Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15

GREENWICH VILLAGE FOLLIES
Fourth Annual Production

39TH ST. THEATRE, E. of B'way, Eves. 8:30
Eves. 8:30, Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15

MARY THE 3rd
RACHEL CROTHERS' MODERN COMEDY

BELMONT THEATRE, 48th St. W. of B'way
Eves. 8:30, Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

WALTERS THEATRE, 48th St. W. of B'way
Eves. 8:30, Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

With Lucille Watson and a Perfect Performance

Sampson. Dr. Peter van Ansooy conducted a suite for orchestra from "Pelléas and Mélisande." At all three concerts Mlle. Doris Dettlisch of Paris had a well-merited success with her songs. She rendered them with much feeling, and her voice was full and warm. A number of the best Dutch musical organizations, among whom may be mentioned The Hague String Quartette and the Residence Orchestra, performed with mastery the, at times, technically difficult pieces.

The writer, who was present only at the first Hague performance, was most impressed by the second quartet for piano and strings. The work was interesting from beginning to end, with its oriental-sounding scales and its deliciously tender harmonies. The second quintet was rather too long; at least, this was the impression of one who heard it for the first time.

New Work by Armstrong Gibbs

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, Feb. 23.—A short new choral work, "Before Dawn," by Armstrong Gibbs, was performed by the Westminster Choral Society at its concert at Queen's Hall on Feb. 9.

The composer had the advantage of a singularly lovely poem by Walter de la Mare, and has succeeded in translating into choral and orchestral tone some aspects of the poet's thought. But the poet draws far ahead of him in vision. The music for the most part is no more illuminant than a transparent shadow, written in the simplest style of choral art. The accompaniment kept very frugal, save at the unfortunate point when the word "Lo" is surrounded by an unwanted tremolo. Everything seemed understated and flat as an old fresco until the last line, when, on the words "Spring is here" the sudden flood of brightness brought by the "Tierce de Picardie" showed that the composer had deliberately worked toward this effect from the very beginning.

M. M. S.

Theatrical Notes

In San Antonio, Tex., was opened, on March 3, the new \$1,000,000 Palace Theatre, said by Louis Santikos, its owner, to rank among the finest motion picture playhouses in the south. A 30-piece orchestra is under the direction of Don Felice of Chicago. Mayor Oran B. Black spoke on the opening night.

"The House," by Glen MacDonough, will be produced soon by Mack Hillard with a cast including Anne Morrison, John Martens, Florence Johns, Sherman Wade, John Keefe and Walter Lawrence.

Jerome Patrick will have the leading male role in "Zaza," in the play in which Alice Brady will be starred.

THEATRICAL
NEW YORK

DAVID BELASCO SAW
The FOOL

AND WIRED CHANNING POLLOCK:
"It is so impressive, so very human and masterly, we are all very proud of you. Don't forget you are to write me a play."

TIMES SQUARE THEATRE
West 42d St.
Mats. Thurs. Sat. 2:15
Eves. 8:15

JOHN GOLDEN Presents
7th HEAVEN

BOOTH Theatre, West 45th St.
Eves. 8:30, Mats. Wed., Fri., Sat. 2:30

BETTER TIMES
A HIPPODROME

Century Roof 634 & 636 E. W. Eves. 8:30
F. Ray Comstock and Morris Goff Present

BALIEFF'S CHAUVIS SOURIS
From Moscow—Paris—London.

Entire week of Mar. 5. Balieff's Chauvis Souris in Repertoire. A new Bill each week.

Knickerbocker B'way, 55 St. Eves. 8:30
Good seats at 10c. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15

HENRY W. SAVAGE OFFERS
A NEW COMEDY—WITH MUSIC

THE CLINGING VINE
with PEGGY WOOD

GLOBE Broadway and 46th St. Eves. 8:30
Good seats at 10c. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15

LADY BUTTERFLY
"A Dazzling Spectacle."—Sun
Staged by NED WATSON Johnny Doyle

HUDSON W. 44 St. Eves. at 8:30
Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

"SO THIS IS LONDON!"
The Play of a Thousand Laughs

SAM HARRIS THEATRE, 128 W. of B'way, Eves. 8:15
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15

ICEBOUND
Staged by Sam Goff.
"Should enjoy a long run at the Harris Theatre."
—F. L. S., The Christian Science Monitor.

The Moscow Art Theatre
Week of March 12th
THE LOWER DEPTHS
John's 58th St. Theatre at 7th Ave.
Eves. at 8

AMBASSADOR 48th W. of B'way, Eves. 8:30
Eves. 8:30, Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15

TESSA KOSTA in Caroline
The Season's Musical Gem

REPUBLIC W. 42d St. Eves. at 8:30
Eves. 8:30, Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

Abie's Irish Rose
Laughter Success

New York Art News

Special from Monitor Bureau

UNDER the auspices of the Argentine American Chamber of Commerce a large collection of paintings by Andree Moch is at present being shown at the Anderson Galleries. It is the work of an ambitious young lady from the Argentine who with most commendable courage has gone forth, armed with her painting kit, to grapple with mountain ranges (and from a moving train at that), glaciers, primeval forests, rioting South American rose vines, and pageantry of the four seasons, the open sea, and the men and women who are found in the activities of two continents. Her studio is in Buenos Aires, where, near by she has a most bewildering garden. Moreover, like all good South Americans, she knows her Paris and has painted and exhibited there with much success. It is said.

But after all, despite the kinship of these Latin peoples with the great Greece and the princely Versailles, despite their proud heritage from the faded splendor of an Aztec civilization, or their present possession of prodigious natural wealth and beauty, South America has yet to produce its Zorn, its artist son or daughter who will plant its mark in the front ranks. Miss Moch succeeds best as a landscapist, despite her insistence on the redness of the rose or the theatricality of the foliage in her gardens. Her large canvas of a forest of eucalyptus trees is handsomely arranged and carries through with real flourish. Throughout the gallery is felt a strong Latin atmosphere, especially in the subject matter, and the manner of its presentation, an atmosphere which breathes a latent sense of powerful and potential art.

The Sardeau Gallery

A new gallery has come into being within the last weeks, a gallery of drawing room dimensions, of pale green paneling and comfortable appointments for leisurely inspection and discussion of art. Somewhat the enjoyment of the etchings and lithographs which Sidney Phillips has arranged at this, the Sardeau gallery, seemed immeasurably enhanced by the tasteful surroundings and the cheerful blaze of the Georges de Selys-Hart and Edward Hopper are Mr. Phillips' initial exhibitors. Mr. Hart, who has appeared in many exhibitions this season—he is current as well at the Sterner Gallery with his Stevensonian water colors—grows more interesting at each encounter. A certain reserve favor obtained in these pictorial tales of southern climes where life rambles on in picturesque indifference to daily exigencies. Besides his line work which is occasionally varied with color, he shows some more of his water colors; their strength and accuracy of detail recall similar studies by Winslow Homer yet in a much lighter, more whimsical mood. His rendering of two dusky washerwomen beside a stream is a harmony in browns and a pithy, racy commentary on West Indian ways to boot. Mr. Hopper is something of a newcomer this season whose etched work promises well for the future. Already he is to be noticed for the dramatic way that he plays with bold masses of light and shade and for the human interest that his figure pieces evoke.

Alice Judson

Paintings by Alice Judson are at the Hill Galleries. She is a landscapist with an eye for the poetical and picturesque. Her performance is on a par with her outlook on nature, rather more lively perhaps in the water colors than her oil paintings. And if the demands put upon her power of portraying the gentler aspect of countryside and seashore are in a way exacting, she, at any rate, invests her work with a continuously fresh touch and a consistently harmonious handling.

The Denshagen Galleries are sponsoring the work of a young Spanish painter, Raphael Sala, whose portraits and landscapes are colorful, eagerly modern affairs. He deals with elemental facts in his landscapes, and contrives to make arresting pictures therefrom. In the portraits there is evidenced a considerable authority in deft characterization.

An exhibition of paintings, mono-

"Henry VI" Revived in London

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, Feb. 23. — NEVER, since Elizabethan days, has the "History of Henry VI," usually credited to William Shakespeare, been at all popular upon the British stage. Edmund Kean did Part I, in 1817, and there have been occasional later revivals of one or other of the three plays that make up the trilogy; but, excepting only a performance by the Benson company, at the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre, Stratford-on-Avon, about 1906, this shrill drama as a whole, has not been seen in London since James I was king. The revival at the Old Vic, by Miss Lillian Baylis, with Mr. Robert Atkins as producer, is therefore a dramatic event of unusual interest and importance.

This unhappy tale of Henry VI makes three fine, vigorous plays, full of the strong situation, the swift movement, the vivid color, the bitter quarrels, the rhetoric, and the tragic mishaps, that Elizabethan audiences loved; yet the failure of these dramas to maintain their popularity is easily accounted for. They are too episodic, they deal with a confused and chaotic period of English history—that, even today, is almost unknown to the majority of Englishmen—and they treat of a time when British national fortunes and national morality were alike at their lowest ebb, when the last of the turbulent English barons, whether wearing the red rose or the white, were showing themselves so selfish, so factious and so false, so prompt to sacrifice friend or country to immediate personal advantage, that they could hardly be expected to attract the sympathy of any single character in the plays, unless it be with the virtuous, though weak and irresolute king. Even that lovely figure, Joan of Arc, can be made acceptable here only with the help of the blue pencil, which Mr. Atkins has wisely employed.

A play such as this, with its fights and its factions, its tauntings, and its treacheries, its murders and malignant humors, can be successfully carried off only by spirited and virile acting, which it certainly gets at the Old Vic. The company, realizing that here was neither subtlety nor beauty of character, upon which to work, went bravely for what they could make the most of—and with complete success. No space remains in which to mention more than a few of the many parts, but I note that Mr. Wilfrid Walter was impressively first as Gloucester, and then as Jack Cade; that Mr. Rupert Harvey bore himself with fine dignity as the Duke of York; and that Mr. Robert Atkins was effectively ironical, in a no doubt deliberately melodramatic rendering of York's son, Richard "Crookback." Miss Esther Whitehouse's increasing technical efficiency was well visible in her portrayal of that sinister figure, in history, Margaret of Anjou, while Miss Jane Bacon's beauty, as Joan the Pu-

celle, made us forget the poverty of her lines.

I liked very much the sympathetic delivery of some of Mr. John Garstide's speeches in the pathetic part of the king, and also a neat and truthful little character sketch of King Louis XI of France by Mr. Hay Petrie. In these days, when Shakespeare is banished from the West End of London, we owe our unstinted thanks to the Vic management for so courageous, sound, and thoroughly interesting a production as this.

P. A.

New York Stage Notes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, March 7.—The first production of the new National Theater movement, launched by the Producing Managers' Association, will be Shakespeare's "As You Like It," with Marjorie Rameau as Rosalind. The production will be directed by Augustus Thomas, head of the Producing Managers' Association. "As You Like It" will mark the first joint step of the New York theatrical managers in so far as a production is concerned. They have come together, according to the original announcement by Mr. Thomas, for the purpose of founding a real national theater and of co-operating with the various amateur and semiprofessional groups throughout the country. "As You Like It" will be seen in a New York theater in about four weeks.

Pauline Frederick comes to the Selwyn Theatre, March 20, in "The Guilty One," by Michael Morton and Peter Tray.

William A. Brady's spring offerings are to include Sir Arthur Wing Pinero's "The Enchanted Cottage," produced in association with the Shuberts in New York on April 2, with Katharine Cornell in its leading role and Margaret Wycherly also probably in the cast. Mr. Brady will make either the Playhouse or the Forty-Eighth Street Theatre a permanent musical house, and will start work soon on the production

SPECULATORS CAUSE WHEAT MARKET RISE

Bullish Factors in All Grains
Confined to the West—
Corn in East

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Ill., March 10.—Deliveries of corn and oats for May were the only grain futures that failed to record fractional advances for the week's operations on the Chicago Board of Trade. May wheat showed the greatest rise, due to a battle between hedgers and speculators. Cash interests with large stocks of wheat at the seaboard found little demand, but their hedges in the market were favored by speculation.

Trading as a whole was predicated upon the Government estimate of farm reserves, and when it was issued the market disregarded it. The figures were anticipated by the statistics announced by Snow, which in turn had been accurately forecast and discounted. While at first glance the reserves were somewhat larger than expected, the trade put a mildly bullish interpretation upon the statements.

According to one market authority, the bullish factors in all grains are confined to the west. The east is said to be well supplied with various grains for which there is little sale. Much corn has been shipped east recently and quantities of it are still unloaded. In Chicago there is stored a large amount of winter shelled corn which must find consumption. In view of its fine quality, however, its disposal is not expected to provide a great problem. Country feeders are buying corn at prices that are not met by Chicago quotations.

In Illinois, especially, elevators are said to be selling corn back to farmers in increasing quantities. Bulls on corn hung to their opinions formed at the beginning of the present crop movement. There was a break in corn Friday, with prices running into stop-loss orders on the way down.

Wheat for May delivery at \$1.20 1/2 gained 2 cents over the high of last Saturday; July at \$1.15 1/4 was up 1/4 cent and September at \$1.13 1/2 was up 1/4 cent.

Corn for May at 74 1/2 cents lost 1/2 cent; July at 76 1/2 cents was up 1/2 cent and September at 77 1/2 cents gained 1/2 cent.

Oats for May at 45 1/2 cents was the same as last Saturday; July at 44 1/2 cents gained 1/2 cent, and the same gain was shown by September at 43 1/2 cents.

Rye for May at 82 1/2 cents was up 1/2 cent, and September at 82 1/2 cents added 1/4 cent.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 10.—Wheat had an upward tendency today during the early dealings. The opening, which ranged from 1/4 to 1/2 higher, with May 1.20 to 1.20 1/2 and July 1.15 1/4 to 1.15 1/2, was followed by slight further gains and then a little reaction.

After opening 1/4 to 1/2 higher, May 74 1/2 to 74 1/2, corn quotations continued to rise.

Oats sympathized with other cereals, starting unchanged to 1/4 higher, May 44 1/2 to 45, and later scoring a slight advance all around. Provisions were weaker.

CIRCULATION OF
PAPER MARKS IS
STILL INCREASING

The Reichsbank statement places note circulation in Germany at 3,512,787,000 marks, an increase of 389,247,000 marks the last week. The increase is smallest since Feb. 14, when an advance of 268,467,000 marks was recorded, and is 61,583,000 marks lower than the record increase of 460,831,000 marks two weeks ago.

During the last week mark notes were printed at an average rate of about 64,874,583,000 marks a working day. With a little effort by the printers, next week might see the circulation at about 4,000,000,000 marks. Since the beginning of 1923, the German note circulation has been enlarged by the addition of about 2,222,893,000 marks, almost double the increase for the entire year 1922, of 1,166,445,400 marks.

STRONG UNDERTONE
NOTED IN CHICAGO
LIVE-STOCK MARKET

CHICAGO, March 10.—Yesterday's live-stock market was active and the undertone in most of the sections was strong. Hogs closed 10 cents to 20 cents higher.

Receipts, prices and conditions were as follows:

Cattle—Receipts, 3000; active on all killing classes; killing quality beef steers, range plain; top matured steers, \$9.50; best long yearlings, \$12.25; beef heifers, 10c to 15c higher; and spots more; several loads 100 to 200-pound heifers, \$7.50; stockers and feeders, scarce, steady; demand fairly active for kinds suitable for spring grading.

Hogs—Receipts, 35,000; market 10c to 20c higher; close dull on butchers; bulk 140 to 220-pound averages, \$8.25 to \$8.40; few \$8.45; top, \$8.50; bulk 250 to 325-pound butchers, \$7.85 to \$8.10; packing cows, around \$7.35 to \$7.50; desirable pigs, mostly \$7.25 to \$7.75; few \$8; estimated holdover, 10,000.

Sheep—Receipts, 10,000; choice handy weight lambs, in season steady; top woolled lambs, \$16.25 to \$16.50; bulk, fat woolled lambs, \$14.50 to \$15; clipped kinds, mostly \$11.50 to \$12; fall clipped, up to \$12.75; heavy clipped lambs, \$9.50 to \$10.50; one load 95-pound clipped wethers, \$7.75; good 100-pound, \$8.25; two loads desirable 64-pound feeding and shearing lambs, \$15 on country account.

NORTHWESTERN BELL EARNINGS
Northwestern Bell Telephone for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922, reports an operating revenue of \$21,837,100 and a net income available for dividends of \$2,606,891, equal to \$6.18 a share on \$42,150,000 stock outstanding. This compares with operating revenue of \$20,737,000 in 1921 and net income of \$1,766,837, or \$4.24 a share, for 1922.

RAY CONSOLIDATED COPPER
Report of the Ray Consolidated Copper Company for the three months ended Dec. 31, 1922, shows an operating profit of \$165,537, which after miscellaneous income left final profit of \$201,802. This compares with an operating profit of \$22,095, and a final profit of \$37,204 in the three months ended Sept. 30, 1922.

BRITISH BUDGET SURPLUS LIKELY

Abolition of Corporation Profits
Tax Is Recommended

British budget receipts for the three weeks ended February 24 exceeded expenditures by £57,842,000 according to a cable to the United States Department of Commerce from Commercial Attaché Walter S. Tower. It is now generally agreed that the fiscal year will show a substantial budget surplus. Some estimates place this as high as £50,000,000.

Great importance is attached to the representation of the Federation of British Industries which has urged the Chancellor of the Exchequer to make the following tax reductions in the interest of business: Abolition of the Corporation Profits Tax; substantial reduction in the rate of Income Tax; some remission of indirect taxation.

The coal trade is enjoying at least a temporary boom. The majority of collieries are reported as booked full several weeks in advance. Prices of most export grades for March delivery are 3 shillings to 5 shillings per ton higher than in January. Increased demand from Germany is the chief factor causing the advance.

The iron and steel industry has been stimulated during February by the difficulties affecting deliveries of Continental producers. Prices are firm to higher. Some grades of pig iron are up 10 to 20 shillings during the month. The export trade shows an improved tone.

Wool auction prices at Hull ranged to 5 per cent below the London closing prices. Wool combing charges at Bradford have been reduced about 10 per cent. Additional failures have been reported among piece goods merchants.

MARKET OPINIONS

Schirmer, Atherton & Co., Boston: It is not a fair presumption, that in the great rise which security values have seen since Aug. 24, 1921—the low point—that practically all, or nearly all that we see today in the way of property values, are due to the fact that we do not wish to be understood as definitely taking a bear position on the market yet, but we do feel that it is a time for conservatism, and that it will be as unwise to be over-enthusiastic on the bull side at this level as it was to be too pessimistic 19 months ago.

Tucker, Bartholomew & Co., Boston: A study of the fundamentals which govern the rise and fall of security prices leads to the conclusion that the present market will see higher prices in coming months. But when the top is reached, no one will know that it has been reached. No method has yet been devised by which the latent buying power of the public can be gauged with any degree of accuracy. When the top is reached, it will find many of the shareholders and most capable speculators carrying large lines of stocks, and it will find board-room sentiment extremely bullish and unable to see any end to the upward movement.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: In the 12 business days following the advance in the discount rate by the New York and the Boston federal reserve banks, the average price of 40 bonds has declined a little more than 1 1/4 points. This does not seem like a sharp decline, but it is, considering that the entire advance from the low quotations of 1920 to the high quotations of 1922, spanning a period of two years and three months, was only 17 points, we think it well to take cognizance of what has occurred within the last fortnight in the bond market.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: Some stocks have probably discovered their earning possibilities of their companies, but as in the case of the railroads, a continuation of earning power recently has caused a further advance in their market value. This brings us to the second question as to how long this period is likely to last. The ending of a period of activity and expansion usually does more than to any other one factor, to the exhaustion of the credit reservoir, of which, of course, the visible sign is the quickening of the slackness. So far, however, bullish enthusiasm has not run wholly wild.

Tucker, Anthony & Co., New York: We anticipate a further gradual advance, featured by steels, oils, coppers, sugars, papers, and to a lesser degree by motors, tires and rails.

Richardson Hill & Co., Boston: We recommend the purchase of Atchafalaya Central, New York Central and Pere Marquette, American Locomotive and in view of its remarkable earnings report seems destined for higher levels. White Motors and Studebaker are attractive among the motor issues.

F. L. Milken & Co., Boston: Speculation continues broad in character with a long string of million-share days already behind us and the pace tending to quicken rather than slacken. So far, however, bullish enthusiasm has not run wholly wild.

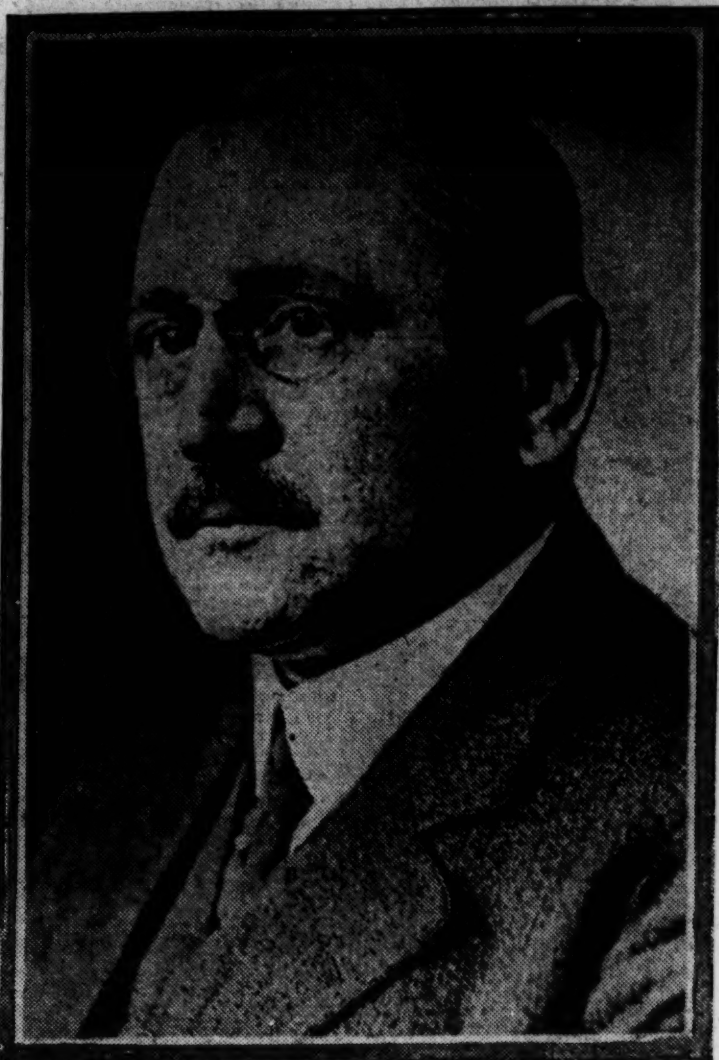
J. S. Bach & Co., New York: It is possible, in fact, quite probable, that we are in a period of reaction which has thus far lasted two days and may go further next week. From Monday morning to Friday evening we had a turnover of 6,000,000 shares. The average level of both industrials and rails is lower than it has been in a week.

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: A rallying tendency developed before the close yesterday, as expected, and we look for it to be extended today. The market has had its customary weekly reaction without in any instance breaking normal limits among important stocks.

GOLD SHIPMENTS TO INDIA
NEW YORK, March 10.—Gold withdrawals aggregating \$1,911,000 for shipment to India were in the strong boxes of the gold sailing today for Europe. The gold is being forwarded to complete obligations due merchants in India for mercantile balances.

SWANSEA HAS TRADE BOOM
LONDON, March 10.—Swansea's trade boom continues, the total trade for January and February aggregating 1,029,000 tons, compared with 790,000 tons in the corresponding period in 1922. Coal shipments increased 150,000 tons, tinplate 9000, and oil 48,000.

FRENCH RAILWAYS PROGRAM
LONDON, March 10.—The program of extension of the French railway system in 1923 calls for 370,000,000 francs for electrification and 775,000,000 francs for other improvements.



Edward T. Whiter

EDWARD T. WHITER, who has recently been appointed acting vice-president, Northwestern Region, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was born in Steubenville, O. At 17 he entered the service of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company as a telegraph operator, and within four years was advanced to train dispatcher.

In 1899 he was transferred to assistant trainmaster of the Eastern Division of the Pennsylvania Company, and the following year stepped into the higher position of trainmaster. Mr. Whiter was promoted to superintendent of the Eastern Division in 1903, and 10 years later was appointed general superintendent on the Northwest System of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh.

On July 1, 1915, he was appointed by the Board of Directors to the then newly created position of assistant general manager of the lines west of Pittsburgh.

TEXAS WOOL MEN ENCOURAGED BY BETTER OUTLOOK

AUSTIN, Tex., March 10.—Everything points to a prosperous year for the Texas wool and mohair growers. Although wool growers have not yet recouped the losses of the last two years, money is not so tight as last year. Trading among range men is not usually active at this season. Indications are that activities will increase, with a number of Texas cattlemen heretofore not interested in wool production as probable purchasers of sheep.

The 1922 wool clip changed hands at higher figures than were obtained for Utah's famous Jericho pool, considered the barometer of prices on territory wool. Texas can and does produce a product that stands second only to the Standard Ohio fine wools. Some fine 12-month combing wool is reported to have sold slightly above 60 cents in west Texas, while 49 cents is reported the highest price paid for fine fleeces.

The sheep population of Texas is approximately 3,100,000, with an annual wool clip of approximately 19,000,000 pounds, while the 1,750,000 Angora goats accredited to Texas produce around 5,000,000 pounds of mohair. The ranges had an abundance of feed during the fall and early winter, although Texas growers would welcome a general rain in the next 30 days.

COMMONWEALTH POWER EARNINGS

Commonwealth Power Corporation and subsidiaries report for the year ended Dec. 31:

	1922	1921
Gross	\$28,356,000	\$24,863,983
Net after taxes	10,095,543	9,162,584
Fixed charges	6,075,846	5,669,311
Net income, repl & dep	4,019,697	3,493,273
Preferred dividends	1,440,000	1,440,000
Balance	2,579,697	2,053,273

Net earnings available for dividends are equivalent to \$16.76 a share on the outstanding \$24,000,000 preferred. All the common, 180,000 shares, is held by Commonwealth Power, Railway & Light Co.

UNFILLED STEEL ORDERS LARGER

NEW YORK, March 10.—Unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation on Feb. 28, made public today, totaled 7,233,983 tons, an increase of 373,213 tons over those on Jan. 31.

COKE PRODUCTION INCREASE

PITTSBURGH, March 10.—Coke production in the Connellsville district during the week ended March 3 was estimated at 275,330 tons, an increase of 17,260 tons over the preceding week. Prices are: Sheet furnace \$7.25, contract furnace \$7.25, and spot foundry \$8.25 to \$8.75.

LONDON WOOL AUCTION

LONDON, March 10.—At the wool auction sales yesterday 11,887 bales were offered. There was a good general demand at current rates. American buyers obtained a fair quantity of medium crossbreds and slips.

DETROIT BUILDING PERMITS

DETROIT, March 10.—Building permits for February totaled 1589, with an estimated cost of \$7,287,375. This is an increase of 158 permits and \$4,065,744 over February last year.

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SMELTING CO. IS IN GOOD CONDITION

Increase in Rate of Output at
Mines Boosts Earnings in
Last Quarter 1922

During 1922, the earnings of the American Smelting & Refining Company showed progressive improvement, with net after taxes, but before deducting depletion, depreciation, bond interest and preferred dividends \$2,426,407 for the first quarter, \$2,986,627 for the second, \$3,364,351 for the third and \$4,385,564 for the fourth.

Earnings for the last quarter were at the rate of over \$7.25 a year a share on the 609,980 shares of common, compared with rate during the first half year of \$1.19 a share a year and rate of \$5.37 during the second half. A marked increase in earnings in the last quarter, the report points out, was due to the increase in the rates of output at lead, zinc and copper mines.

President Simon Guggenheim points out that during the latter half of the year ores treated at the company's plants reached pre-war volume. Cash and cash equivalent on hand Dec. 31, 1922, totaled \$7,662,092.

New mining properties have been acquired in Mexico and South America and valuable new smelting and refining contracts made, materially increasing the company's business.

The following shows the outputs of various metals and by-products during 1922 and 1921. Zinc, sulphuric acid, arsenic and by-product metal production exceeded even 1913 rates, while silver produced was close to that in 1913.

	1922	1921
Silver, oz.	84,793,891	75,354,443
Lead, tons	553,808	207,612
Copper, lbs.	432,548,000	348,588,000
Zinc, lbs.	55,840,000	14,528,514
Nickel, lbs.	214,586	120,080
Tin, lbs.	3,768,055	11,915,954
Sulphur, tons	11,953,000	1,953,000
Arsenic, lbs.	11,203,052	5,155,522
By prod metal, lbs.	12,700,577	3,232,488

In the operation of plants in the United States 894 workmen were employed, an increase of 1568 over 1921.

President Guggenheim states that as a result of the dissolution of the American Smelters Securities Company during the last year, a substantial saving per annum will be made.

A metal reserve account of \$5,323,655 has been set aside and is believed sufficient to cover any reasonably probable extreme fall in price of each of the important metals always necessarily on hand.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS BUSINESS STILL EXPANDING

CHICAGO, March 10.—In its weekly report on the wholesale dry goods business, the John V. Farwell Company says:

"Wholesale dry goods business continues to expand with the approach of Easter, April 1, although greater attention is now centered on future commitments. Retailers are covering their needs in staple cotton goods to July 1 and many other lines into the fall. Wage increases at mills are helping to firm and advance the market."

"There is a very large increase in the number of orders received in comparison with corresponding period last year, indicating a broadening activity throughout the country."

TRADE ACTIVE AND PRICES HIGHER

Bradstreet's weekly review of trade says:

"The trade and industrial pace is quickening and the price situation shows increased strength."

The week, despite severe weather along the Atlantic seaboard, has shown slightly more activity in buying, both from jobbers and retailers. Standard strength in numerous advances have distinguished the textile markets, as well as practically all classes of iron and steel and building materials, notably lumber, and additional reports of industrial movements coming to hand point to February having witnessed a large forward movement in many lines of industry, equal to or in excess of January.

SHELL OIL ACTIVITIES

LONDON, March 10.—The market in Russian oil shares is active on the belief that the Shell group is following Standard Oil in negotiating with the Soviet Government for restoration of the Russian oil industry. Shell stocks have also risen on the belief in some quarters that the combine has forestalled the Standard Oil on an agreement with the Soviet.

MONEY IN CIRCULATION

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Gold coin and bullion held in the United States Treasury, March 1, totaled \$3,960,955,432, compared with \$3,720,755,655 a year ago. The Treasury statement shows money in circulation totaled \$4,610,636,668, or \$41.61 per capita, compared with \$40.74 per capita, Feb. 1.

ALABAMA POWER CO.

FIRST AND REFUNDING S'S 1951

Yield 5.75%

The properties include one of the largest hydro plants in the south and upon completion of a second plant now under construction will have installed capacity 242,000 H.P. 75% water power.

Net earnings for 1922 were over 2.2 times interest on total funded debt.

Call or Write for Circular M150

H. M. BYLLESBY & CO.

14 STATE ST., BOSTON

New York New Haven Providence Chicago

CUSTOMS RULINGS

NEW YORK, March 10 (Special).—In an interesting and rather important decision by the Board of United States General Appraisers, overruling protests of the Textile Alliance, Inc., it is held that the invoices and entries covering shipments of dyes to this country, having been made in the currency of the country of exportation, i.e., German marks, and conversion having been made at the rate shown by the Federal Reserve Bank, reports as of the date of the certification of the invoices, the Collector of Customs was correct in adopting such rate as the one to be used in the conversion of the currency. The importers expressed in the entries the dutiable value in United States dollars in which money, it was claimed, the goods were purchased. The contentions before the Customs Board were that the goods should have been considered as entered in dollars and should have been appraised in dollars rather than in marks. Judge Waite writes a lengthy opinion of the subject denying the importers' claim.

The tariff rate on coal tar colors is reduced in rulings by the board issued in rulings of Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorchner, and H. R. Ackerman. Imported dyes, obtained from alizarin or anthracene, were assessed in some instances at 30 per cent and 4 cents a pound, and in other instances, at 30 per cent and 5 cents a pound, under paragraph 3, Title V, Section 501, act of Sept. 8, 1916. In an opinion by Judge Brown, the board finds that only the 30 per cent ad valorem rate should have been imposed.

EXCESS PROFITS ON WOOL COLLECTED BY GOVERNMENT

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Department of Agriculture has collected a total of \$662,477 in excess profits of dealers on the 1918 wool clip and distributed \$560,005 of this amount to more than 100,000 wool growers throughout the country.

In making this announcement today, the Department said several recent court decisions upholding the regulations of the War Industries Board under which the collections are being made had expedited the work.

DIVIDENDS

Fairbanks, Morse & Co. declared a quarterly dividend of \$1 on the common, payable March 31 to stock of record March 15. In the previous quarter an extra dividend of 75 cents and the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents was declared.

Fidelity Trust Company of Baltimore declared a 4 1/4 per cent quarterly dividend, placing the stock on 16 per cent annual basis, compared with the former 16 per cent basis. The dividend is payable March 15 to stock of record March 15.

Mississippi River Power Company declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.50 a share, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15. MacArthur Concrete Pipe & Foundation Company declared a quarterly dividend of \$4 a share on the preferred stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable April 2 to stock of record March 15.

The Philadelphia Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents a share on the common stock, payable April 30 to stock of record April 2.

Directors of the American Hardware Corporation declared a quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15. This is an increase in the annual rate from 10 per cent to a 12 per cent basis.

Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company declared the regular quarterly \$1.50 preferred dividend, payable April 15 to stock of record March 31.

ENGLISH COTTON INDUSTRY
LONDON, March 10 (Cable).—A large contract for a cotton combing plant has been placed with Continental makers by Lancashire spinners at a price, says the Manchester Guardian, "a long way below Lancashire makers," for what is believed to be the first time in history. It is charged that a ring exists among English makers who monopolize the Lancashire supply of this class of machinery.

SOUTH AMERICAN COPPER

LONDON, March 10.—At an extraordinary general meeting of the South American Copper Syndicate a resolution was passed increasing the capital to £1,000,000 by the issue of 250,000 2-shares. The chairman of the company said that South America was a safe field for investment in copper.

We own and offer the following

Railroad Equipment Trust Certificates

Baltimore & Ohio 5% due Feb. 1, 1928-1937

to yield about 5.20%

Maine Central 6% due Jan. 15, 1934-1935

to yield about 5.35%

Kidder, Peabody & Co.

Founded in 1865

BOSTON

PROVIDENCE

NEW YORK

COUPON FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE

To The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

Please enter my subscription for

One Year, \$5.00

Three Months, 2.50

Six Months, \$4.50

One Month, 75c

Special Two Weeks Trial Subscription
Twenty Cents, Dimes or Stamps

Herewith find \$.....

Name.....

Address.....

WIRE PLAINLY

MARKET DOES NOT SHOW ITS USUAL VIGOR

Profit-Taking Sales Lend a Heavy Tone to Today's Trading

Speculators apprehension over the possibility of higher money rates next week in view of income tax payments and expanding commercial needs, combined with the failure of operators for the advance to make much headway after several days of reactions, induced further profit-taking and short selling in today's stock market.

Losses of 1 to 3 points were common among the independent steels, foods, oils, equipments, coppers and some of the ordinarily inactive rails. Several specialties showed independent strength, notably Stewart-Warner Speedometer, Hupp Motors, Mack Truck, Transcontinental Oil and the Market Street Railway issues, the gains running as high as 5 points.

The closing was heavy with most headway after several days of reactions, induced further profit-taking and short selling in today's stock market.

Price changes continued mixed in today's early bond dealings. There were a few outstanding strong spots, notably Market Street Railway 5s, Pacific 5s of 1925 and New York City 4s, all up 1/4 to 1 1/2 points.

Serbian 3s, New York Westchester & Boston 4 1/2s, Erie General 4s and Southern Bell Telephone 5s were conspicuously heavy, each losing a point or more. U. S. Government bonds were reactionary, but the losses were nominal.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow.

Call money—Boston 1/2% 1/2%

Renewal rate—1/2% 1/2%

Outside com'l paper—1/2% 1/2%

Year money—1/2% 1/2%

Customers com'l—1/2% 1/2%

Indus. cus. col. ins.—1/2% 1/2%

Bar silver in New York—32 1/2¢ 32 1/2¢

Bar silver in London—32 1/2¢ 32 1/2¢

Mexican dollars—51 1/2¢ 51 1/2¢

Bar gold in London—100 1/2 100 1/2

Domestic bar silver—99 1/2% 99 1/2%

Acceptance Market

Spot, Boston delivery—1/2% 1/2%

Prime eligible banks—1/2% 1/2%

60-day dates—1/2% 1/2%

Under 30 days—1/2% 1/2%

Less known banks—1/2% 1/2%

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NEW YORK STOCKS

Opening Prices

Open High Low Mar. 9

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WEEKLY REVIEW OF CHIEF EVENTS IN WALL STREET

Speculative Issues Rise Sharply —Rails Are Disappointing —Europe Disregarded

NEW YORK, March 10 (Special).—The transactions in stocks from day to day, large as the aggregate is, scarcely could be characterized as representing a market movement, even in the most active industrial specialties.

It would be more accurate to say that those transactions represented very largely trading of a highly speculative character in those issues at the high levels to which they have been carried.

The sharp reactions that occurred from time to time could not be regarded as at all surprising. Conservative observers have been puzzled over the fact that there have not been big breaks such as took place in Durant Motors, for instance, on Thursday, when it fell rapidly 14 points.

Speculative Pools Active

Speculative interests that have been largely responsible for the great activity in such issues as Stewart-Warner, Magneto, unquestionably have paid little or no attention even to the most important national and international developments. They have simply gone ahead with their speculative operations, feeling sure of their ground and having a definite goal in view. It must be admitted that they have met with a surprising degree of success. On the other hand, it may be observed that such movements always have the assistance of a great number of people who are eager to make money quickly, and who are willing to take a big chance.

No one seemed to question the reasonableness of the further active dealings in American and Baldwin Locomotive, Railway Steel Spring and other railway equipment shares. The placing of large orders with those companies by the railroads has been almost a daily occurrence for a long time and so far has shown no signs of stopping. Speculators who are looking well to the future are suggesting that, with railroad earnings as satisfactory as they were in January and February, and as they promise to be for some months to come, and with the position of the railroads so generally and greatly improved, it is perfectly reasonable to expect that they will continue to buy equipment for a long period.

Rail Issues Disappointing

There was keen disappointment over the failure of broad stocks to advance for any length of time. Even railroad officials and bankers seem unable to explain this situation. Of course, it was claimed by those who are disposed to criticize that the Government has taken away practically every incentive to buy railroad stocks, even for investment. However, conservative and fair-minded observers would not substantiate this assertion fully.

The earnings of the railroads, as a whole, for February, and even of those lines in the northwest, where the storm occurred in the middle of the month, promise to be surprisingly good.

The Northern Pacific and the Great Northern, whose lines were in the middle of the storm belt at that time, have reported preliminary large increases in their gross earnings for that period. It remains to be seen how the net returns will come out, because of the extraordinarily large expenses in connection with the heavy snowfalls and low temperatures.

No Reducement Rate Increase

One of the most actively discussed topics in the financial district, particularly during the first half of the week, was the probability of another advance soon in the New York Federal reserve discount rate. There was general relief in speculative circles when it became known this week that none would be made. This feeling of relief was intensified by dispatches from Washington quoting Secretary of the Treasury Mellon as expressing the opinion that the credit situation did not justify a further increase at this time, and, moreover, that no serious consideration had been given to the matter.

The showing made by the New York Federal Reserve Bank last week would seem to indicate that there is no occasion for that institution to further increase its discount rate in the immediate future. During the week the reserve ratio advanced from 80.6 per cent to 83.2 per cent. Since Feb. 14 loans are down \$85,000,000, cash has increased \$100,000,000, and deposit liabilities decreased \$74,000,000.

Political Events Disregarded

There were many announcements this week in such matters as were customary to have in the days of the elder Morgan, E. H. Harriman and Roswell P. Flower, would have exerted a decisive influence on speculative operations. With a few exceptions it is to be doubted that those that were made this week had much, if any, effect upon the daily transactions in the most active issues.

It is unlikely that the particularly active issues such as Stromberg Carburator or others of a similar character were affected by what was called the beginning of President Harding's campaign for enlisting interest in participation in the World Court by the United States, or by Chancellor Cuno's speech in the Reichstag, setting forth Germany's attitude toward France and the troublesome question of reparations.

Individual issues, such as American Woolen and American Smelting & Refining for instance, were helped temporarily marketwise by favorable annual reports. While probably there was actual relief over the adjournment of Congress very little was said about it in the most active speculative circles.

MALAYAN RUBBER EXPORTS

LONDON, March 10.—British Malayan rubber exports during February amounted to 19,910 tons, compared with 22,871 in January and 20,653 in February, 1922.

New York Stock Market Price Range for the Week Ended Saturday, March 10, 1923

Yr. 1922	Div.	Company	Value	High	Low	Last	Yr. 1922	Div.	Company	Value	High	Low	Last	Yr. 1922	Div.	Company	Value	High	Low	Last
1922	100	Adams Express	1300	1275	1275	1275	1922	100	Chl. R. I. & P. Co.	800	785	785	785	1922	100	Fullman	2000	1975	1975	1975
1922	100	Adams Express	1300	1275	1275	1275	1922	100	Chl. R. I. & P. Co.	800	785	785	785	1922	100	Fullman	2000	1975	1975	1975
1922	100	Adams Express	1300	1275	1275	1275	1922	100	Chl. R. I. & P. Co.	800	785	785	785	1922	100	Fullman	2000	1975	1975	1975
1922	100	Adams Express	1300	1275	1275	1275	1922	100	Chl. R. I. & P. Co.	800	785	785	785	1922	100	Fullman	2000	1975	1975	1975
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1922	100	Adams Express	1300	1275	1275	1275	1922	100	Chl. R. I. & P. Co.	800	785	785	785	1922	100	Fullman	2000	1975	1975	1975
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1922	100	Adams Express	1300	1275	1275	1275	1922	100	Chl. R. I. & P. Co.	800	785	785	785	1922	100	Fullman	2000	1975	1975	1975
1922	100	Adams Express	1300	1275	1275	1275	1922	100	Chl. R. I. & P. Co.	800	785	785	785	1922	100	Fullman	2000	1975	1975	1975
1922	100	Adams Express	1300	1275	1275	1275	1922	100	Chl. R. I. & P. Co.	800	785	785	785	1922	100	Fullman	2000	1975	1975	1975
1922	100	Adams Express	1300	1275	1275	1275	1922	100	Chl. R. I. & P. Co.	800	785	785	785	1922	100	Fullman	2000	1975	1975	1975
1922	100	Adams Express	1300	1275	1275	1275	1922	100	Chl. R. I. & P. Co.	800	785	785	785	1922	100	Fullman	2000	1975	1975	1975
1922	100	Adams Express	1300	1275	1275	1275	1922	100	Chl. R. I. & P. Co.	800	785	785	785	1922	100	Fullman	2000	1975	1975	1975
1922	100	Adams Express	1300	1275	1275	1275	1922	100	Chl. R. I. & P. Co.	800	785	785	785	1922	100	Fullman	2000	1975	1975	1975
1922	100	Adams Express	1300	1275	1275	1275	1922	100	Chl. R. I. & P. Co.	800	785	785	785	1922	100	Fullman	2000	1975	1975	1975
1922	100	Adams Express	1300	1275	1275	1275	1922	100	Chl. R. I. & P. Co.	800	785	785	785	1922	100	Fullman	2000	1975	1975	1975
1922	100	Adams Express	1300	1275	1275	1275	1922	100	Chl. R. I. & P. Co.	800	785	785	785	1922	100	Fullman	2000	1975	1975	1975
1922	100	Adams Express	1300	1275	1275	1275	1922	100	Chl. R. I. & P. Co.	800	785	785	785	1922	100	Fullman	2000	1975	1975	1975
1922	100	Adams Express	1300	1275	1275	1275	1922	100	Chl. R. I. & P. Co.	800	785	785	785	1922	100	Fullman	2000	1975	1975	1975
1922	100	Adams Express	1300	1275	1275	1275	1922	100	Chl. R. I. & P. Co.	800	785	785	785	1922	100	Fullman	2000	1975	1975	1975
1922	100	Adams Express	1300	1275	1275	1275	1922	100	Chl. R. I. & P. Co.	800	785	785	785	1922	100	Fullman	2000	1975	1975	1975
1922	100	Adams Express	1300	1275	1275	1275	1922	100	Chl. R. I. & P. Co.	800	785	785	785	1922	100	Fullman	2000	1975	1975	1975
1922	100	Adams Express	1300	1275	1275	1275	1922	100	Chl. R. I. & P. Co.	800	785	785	785	1922	100	Fullman	2000	1975	1975	1975
1922	100	Adams Express	1300	1275	1275	1275	1922	100	Chl. R. I. & P. Co.	800	785	785	785	1922	100	Fullman	2000	1975	1975	1975
1922	100	Adams Express	1300	1275	1275	1275	1922	100	Chl. R. I. & P. Co.	800	785	785	785	1922	100	Fullman	2000	1975	1975	1975
1922	100	Adams Express	1300	1275	1275	1275	1922	100	Chl. R. I. & P. Co.	800	785	785	785	1922	100	Fullman	2000	1975	1975	1975
1922	100	Adams Express	1300	1275	1275	1275	1922	100	Chl. R. I. & P. Co.	800	785	785	785	1922						

Classified Advertisements

Minimum Space for Classified Advertisements, Three Lines

REAL ESTATE

Colonial Manor—Business Farm
On State road, 10 minutes' ride to depot, 40 minutes' to Boston; borders river; 80 acres, evenly divided, tillage, pasture, wood (oak); excellent 5-story 11-room house, center door, strictly modern, hot water heat, electric lights, living room 14x22, large fireplace, 4 ft. cherry paneling, built-in bookcase, polished maple breakfast room, parlor, everything ideal; basement barn 20x30, 500 fowl house; poultry house; practical poultry farm or gentleman's estate; can not duplicate in many days' travel at \$12,500; terms. Shown by CHAS. G. CLAPP COMPANY, 204 Washington St., Boston, Mass. Tel. Main 5370. Send for our Journal.

GIBSON CATLETT STUDIOS

Real Estate Landscapes, Paintings, exclusively.
Known from Coast to Coast.
178-82 W. Madison St.
CHICAGO

Seashore Property

NORTH AND SOUTH SHORES AND CAPE COD
Cottages and Estates for sale and rent.
CONSULT OUR SEASHORE DEPT.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, INC.
10 State Street, Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE—Farm, 40 acres, 88 acres tillable; good land and buildings, large apple orchard, crops, tools and much stock; good roads, 1½ miles from town, 15 miles from city; price \$8,000. Particulars, write Box 15, R. P. D. 3, Lewis, Mich.

WILL SELL at cost (or rent short term) attractive apartment, five rooms, sun parlor, JACKSON HEIGHTS, 22 minutes Grand Central; excellent opportunity as price has greatly advanced at neighboring apartments. **WILLIS**, Bryant 6032, New York City.

FOR SALE—Irrigated farm of 90 acres; improved with good dwelling, barn, family orchard; fine soil; on State Highway in Northern California; price \$12,000, terms \$7000, balance easy. **W. J. SALISBURY**, Los Molinos, Calif.

FOR SALE—7 and 9-room houses; \$2200, \$2500 and \$11,500 respectively; best locations; all improvements; \$2500 cash, terms to suit. **See owner, HERMAN**, 151 Main St., Chicago, Ill. Ridgely Park, N. J.

BEAUTIFUL EVANSTON
A residence lot, 60x130, in Chicago's beautiful suburb; will make you a fortune! Investment at present prices as well as a good home site. **W. A. FRIDMORSE**, 138 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Five-room corner cottage with sunny attic, b. w. floors, new furnace, gas and electric light; 3 bks. bath; church; price \$4000. 2734 Alford St., Chicago.

For Oklahoma Oil Properties and Real Estate Write
J. M. BERRIMAN, Chickasha, Oklahoma

ROCKLAND COUNTY FARMS AND HOMES
For Sale, Exchange, Lease, or Rent.
MAGRATH, Spring Valley, N. Y.

FOR SALE, Charleston, South Carolina—Two residence lots in Chelms. Place. Address, **Owner**, 100 Highland Ave., Rochester, New York.

FARM PROPERTY

Colorado Irrigated Farm
Good 20-acre farm, near Loveland. Excellent water right; good improvements, 200 acres, wheat, sugar beets, alfalfa, balance irrigated pasture; a bargain. Price, \$100 per acre, terms. Address **C. R. JONES**, 214 Elm St., Denver, Colo.

SUMMER PROPERTY TO LET

WOODSTOCK, VERMONT
Furnished cottages with running water and plumbing to let for summer; rents \$200 to \$700; also some cottages for sale. Apply to **Manager**.

FOR RENT on Nantucket Island, 2 desirable summer houses (with swimming pool). Write or telephone **MARGARET JOHNSON'S WOMEN'S WEAR SHOP**, 744 Madison Ave., New York City, Rhineclaire 3028.

HOUSES AND APARTMENTS TO LET

ARLINGTON, MASS.—High, fine location, to Protestant adult family, modern 7-room apartment; 3 minutes from bus, car line. Tel. Arlington 875-M.

CHICAGO—Six-room apartment, C. 1, near Lake and "L" Sta., only 5 min. to W. W. W. Telephone Edgewater 6528.

UNFURNISHED 8-room and bath apartment in quiet Washington Square section, New York; very large high-ceilinged rooms with open fireplace that really work; delightfully sunny and cheerful; for rent from May 1st. **STEWART WELLS**, 13 E. 9th St., New York City. Telephone West 0625.

COMMONWEALTH AVE.—6 room and bath, short or long-term; fine location; near best. Tel. Brookline 3318-B (Mass.). Box O-26, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED—One room kitchenette apartment, furnished, in Boston, for summer. Box D-27, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

OFFICES TO LET

BOSTON—Practitioner will rent, part time, attractive, fully furnished office in Little Bldg. Box J-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CHICAGO—Furnished practitioner's office for rent, Thursdays and Saturdays. Inquire 81 E. Madison St., Rm. 610, Mondays, Wednesdays or Fridays.

CHICAGO—Morning hours three days a week in practitioner's office. The Christian Science Monitor, 1458 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

DAYS, part days or evenings in practitioner's furnished and equipped office. The Christian Science Monitor, 1458 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

NEW YORK CITY—Very desirable practitioner's office for mornings. Gotham Bank Bldg., Columbus Circle. Phone Columbia 5030.

OFFICES WANTED

WANTED—Use of furnished practitioner's office in Boston, for summer; all part time. Box G-28, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS WANTED

QUIET young man desires room and bath in New York City. Box E-11, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

WILL board child; near school. **MRS. L. E. SCOTT**, 8843 South Wabash Ave. Telephone Vincennes 2828, Chicago, Illinois.

PROPOSALS

BOSTON—ELEVATED RAILWAY—The Trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway desire bids for removing wooden buildings Nos. 3582 and 3583 Washington Street, Forest Hills. For plans and specifications apply to the office of the General Manager, 108 Massachusetts Ave., Boston.

Bids close at 12 o'clock noon, Friday, March 16, 1929.

FARMERS BORROW FROM GOVERNMENT

TORONTO, Ont., March 7 (Special Correspondence)—Over \$2,000,000 in long-term loans was borrowed by Ontario farmers from the Ontario Government under the new rural credits scheme last year, and approximately \$175,000 in short-term loans. It is understood that the total amount now loaned by the Provincial Government on the long-term plan is close to \$4,000,000, and nearly \$7,000,000 will be loaned before next fall. Applications for loans are coming in more rapidly than they can be handled.

ROOMS TO LET

BACK BAY, BOSTON

Three attractively furnished rooms to rent; references exchanged. Call **Casper 1378-0**.

BOSTON—Near Mechanic Hall, two sunny, bright rooms, single and double; elec. lights, steam heat. Tel. R. 3445, Brookline.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—140 Naples Road. Furnished rooms, single or en suite, sleeping porch, running water, steam heat and continuous hot water. Tel. 2888, Brookline.

CHICAGO—Fiv. family wishes to share beautiful 1 or 2-room suite, priv. bath, in exclusive home; apt. for couple in practice. 4318 Drexel Blvd. Tel. Atlantic 2767.

CHICAGO—Large light room for 1 or 2 girls employed, or will share apartment. Tel. Edgewater 6451 after 6 P. M.

CHICAGO—Furnished room in beautiful modern apartment for two young business ladies. Telephone Graceland 998.

CHICAGO—Rooms in practitioner's home; adjoining private bath and shower. Telephone Rogers Park 1877, Chicago.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Accommodations in comfortable cheerful home with board or kitchen priv. Christian Scientists pref. Phone Eddy 3010-W.

NEW YORK CITY—Comfortable outside rooms or entire apartment, \$7.50, Saturday only. Box T-11, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

NEW YORK CITY—Furnished room, 8 West 104th St., Apt. 18, sunny room, medium-sized elevator apartment. Telephone Academy 2580.

NEW YORK CITY, 58 Central Park West (68th St.)—Desirable bed-sitting room; breakfast room; private bath. Box A-11, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., N. Y. C.

ACCOMMODATIONS for women visitors to New York City. **ARNSON**, 500 W. 144th, Audubon 5788.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

ROOM AND BOARD desired by gentleman in home of refinement; Back Bay, Arlington, or other desirable section; furnished; reasonable; highest references. Address **Box R-27**, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

GENTLEMAN wants moderately priced, comfortable room, between 72nd and 81st St.; private bath; central heat. Box A-11, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., N. Y. C.

INSURANCE

WILLIAM H. A. CLARK
INSURANCE
For Every Requirement
1064 Beacon Street
Brookline 4045

MUSICIANS

EXP. accompanist desires studio or individual work; excellent sight reader. **G. M. SMITH**, 5258 Ferdinand St., Tel. Austin 1345, Chicago.

HELP WANTED—MEN

CHIEF COUNCILOR for summer camp in the Berkshires; college man, all around athlete; Christian Scientist preferred; state salary. Box 100, MRS. JOHN N. BROOKS, 154 Litchfield St., Torrington, Conn.

WANTED—Trustworthy woman or young girl to assist in placing children in homes. Address **M. W. B. 47 Paul St.**, Newton Center, Mass., or Phone Center Newton 2201.

COOK, GENERAL HOUSEWORKER in small apartment, family of mother and daughter; \$12 week. Apply 4 P. M., Apt. 30, 31 W. 11th St., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Girl to learn hairdressing business; good opportunity for right person. Call **Room 617**, 420 Boylston St., Berkeley Bldg., Boston. Tel. Back Bay 7199.

WANTED—Young woman for stenog. and secretarial position; exp. required. Add. "SECRETARY," 4th floor, Herberich Bldg., Akron, O.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in contractor's office. Telephone West 5516 for interview, Chicago, Illinois.

HELP WANTED

CARETAKER WANTED—Man and wife; Back Bay, private home, four and a half baths, hot and cold water in exchange for care of furnace and light services; references required. Box T-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Manufacturing jeweler and solderer; permanent position. **R. M. BEATON**, 86 Chestnut War, Long Beach, Calif.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MAN with twenty years' experience in first class hotels as manager, assistant manager, clerk and cashier, wishes position with hotel or club; full edge reference. Will go anywhere. Address **J. S.**, The Christian Science Monitor, 1458 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

OFFICE MANAGER—Expert accountant, stenographer, factory, publishing, financial, miscellaneous experience. Address **Box W-11**, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., N. Y. C.

FREIGHT, TRAFFIC expert, steamship or secretarial position, extensive knowledge Spanish; married man; Box M-11, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

SERVICE of useful companion to attend gentleman, by very reliable man (single) of refinement and exceptional experience. Box P-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

POSITION wanted as private or business secretary; have had wide experience with large construction and engineering firm. E-27, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXP. Salesman, A.I. refs. aged 33, wishes connection in or around Chicago. R-12, The Christian Science Monitor, 1458 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

ACCOUNTING—Auditing, Systems, Insurance. Tax. Books kept part time. **L. PROFFPOT**, 5110 Kenmore Ave. Tel. Sunnyside 5558, Chicago.

MAN with experience as gardener, poultryman and salesman, desires position. **FRANK SHERBET**, care H. W. Sypher, Mt. Kisco, New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

Certificated Baby's Nurse
from the month, seeks post. in U. S. A. or where exchange is good; best references; fully qualified; young, reliable, gentle, refined; now in Illinois. Write **MISS CARVER**, 52 E. Sloane St., London, England.

YOUNG college woman, who speaks French, Spanish and English, wishes to serve as interpreter for parties traveling abroad this summer. References exchanged. R-17, The Christian Science Monitor, 1458 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

YOUNG woman desires clerical position assisting executive ability or responsibility. Confidential or social secretary but not a stenographer. Experienced as buyer and credit manager. D. Room 101, 34 S. 17th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER—An exceptional opportunity; middle-aged Protestant; will take entire charge if desired; good cook; will go to city or country; references. Box J-28, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WOMAN of executive ability desires position as manager or assistant of apartment house or business; references. Address **Box 100**, MRS. JOHN N. BROOKS, 154 Litchfield St., Torrington, Conn.

HOME privileges wanted for mother and daughter (adults) in exchange for cooking, serving breakfast, laundry, etc. Tel. 2-10, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., N. Y. C.

Helpful Service

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are finding that the Classified Advertisements provide a meeting place for buyer and seller—for the one requiring a definite service and the one who can provide it.

Whether the advertising is in relation to service, or employment, a room or office, the sale of real estate, or the promotion of a business enterprise, the Monitor supplies a wide channel for the advertiser's appeal. And many are the expressions of appreciation for the results obtained.

In making use of the columns devoted to Classified Advertisements, readers will please bear in mind that two letters of reference are required of all those seeking positions, desiring help, or offering rooms for rent. Branch Advertising offices are located in the cities named below.

Boston, 107 Falmouth Street, Tel. Back Bay 4380
New York, 200 East 40th Street, Tel. Murray Hill 0777
Cleveland, 513 Bulfinch Building, Tel. Cherry 2600
Chicago, 1458 McCormick Building, Tel. Wabash 7183
Kansas City, 805-A Commerce Building, Tel. Delaware 372
San Francisco, 200 Merchants Nat'l Bank Bldg., Tel. Butler 3000
Los Angeles, 629 Van Nuys Building, Tel. 15881
Seattle, 708 Empire Building, Tel. Main 3904
London, 3 Adelphi Terrace, Tel. Gerrard 5423

There are Advertising Representatives in 275 other cities. The Classified Advertising rate is 20 cents a line.

SALESMEN WANTED
SALESMAN AND AGENCY MANAGERS, age 30 to 45, for South Carolina, Ga., Ala., Miss., Tenn. and Fla.; little or no traveling. Business will appeal to any man who wants to live up to the highest ideals of honesty and integrity; selling high grade specialty. Apply **S. M. KNAPP**, 68 N. Pryor St., Atlanta, Ga.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS
LEWIS L. DUNHAM JR.
STUDIO OF BALLROOM DANCING
58 Central Park West, New York City, Apt. 4-N
Columbus 2887

VOCAL AND PIANO INSTRUCTION
CARRIE S. HIRSCH
RIVERSIDE 6081, West 90th St., New York City

MRS. REPRESENTATIVES
YOUNG MAN well acquainted with the Chicago cable jobbing trade wishes to communicate with a good reliable manufacturing concern who can give him a position as a sales agent. Box 100, MRS. JOHN N. BROOKS, 154 Litchfield St., Torrington, Conn.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
ENTIRE contents of 4-room apartment; all or part. Telephone Buckingham 5991, Chicago, Illinois.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS
DIAMOND RING
1.15 perfect stone set in platinum with 10 small diamonds; also watch with set for \$10. W-13, The Christian Science Monitor, 1458 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

SLENDERFORM BRASSIERES, pink and white satin, sizes 32-44; price \$1.25; save 25% buying direct. **MRS. LYON**, 611 West 11th St., New York City.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS
Antiques, China, Glassware, Hand-Made Articles, Preserves, etc. Also new and slightly used Modern Wearing Apparel Solicited and Sold on Commission. Tel. Back Bay 6558.

THE UTILITY SHOP
Norway & Palmetto Sts., Boston

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

ANY MAN WITH 100 FRIENDS
CAN EARN \$5000 PER YEAR
If you have 100 friends or acquaintances in Chicago who would patronize you if you were in business selling a product that each and every one of your friends actually needs, and if you could satisfy them, and if it were with our capital and under our supervision you are willing to work—\$5000 per year is only your beginning. This proposition is a high-class, profitable business opportunity. Address **Box X-3**, The Christian Science Monitor, 1458 McCormick Bldg., Chicago, Ill., for appointment.

AN EXCELLENT opportunity is open to purchase an interest in a successful manufacturing concern now doing an established business in several states; investigation invited. Box 700, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th Street, New York City.

FOR SALE—Gift shop and tea room; good investment; reasonable; located on main thoroughfare in leading town near New York; close to park reservation. Box R-18, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th Street, New York City.

WANTED—China or similar store within 100 miles of Akron, Ohio; not considered unless a good buy. **FANG'S** Opportunities must be good. **FANG'S OPPORTUNITIES**, 85 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—An established jewelry business and home in a small bustling town. **F. H. SEYMOUR**, Forestville, N. Y.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul St., Boston, Mass. Sunday services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations: "Man, Sunday School in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

WEST HILL GROCERY
LOUIS H. BIRCH, Proprietor
755 Farmington Avenue

Coombs—Florist
Two Shops: 741 Main—364, Asylum

HANAN SHOES
for Men and Women
JAMES LAWRENCE & SON
135 Main Street

THE COLONIAL INN
60 LUNCHEON AND SUPPER
HOME COOKED FOOD

CHAS. W. DOWNING
MEN'S WEAR
868 Asylum Street Hotel Garde Bldg.

BEARDSLEY & BEARDSLEY
INSURANCE
670 MAIN STREET

EAT AT THE SANDWICH SHOP
American Industrial Bldg., 935 Main St.
(Opposite Post's)
the next time you are in Hartford.
You'll like it.

E. M. WADSWORTH
HAIRDRESSER
MARCEL WAVING MANICURING
935 Main Street Room 700

W. THOS. WATSON & Co.
Printers and Multigraphers
441 E. Main St. Phone Barren 1908

WALTER R. ROTHE
Plumbing and Tinning
JOBBER A SPECIALTY
234 Seaview Ave. Barren 4119

States and Cities
Minimum Space for "States and Cities" Advertising, Five Lines

CONNECTICUT
Bridgeport
Printing That Brings Results

Our layouts attract favorable attention to your proposition. We handle all the printing and direct advertising problems.

W. THOS. WATSON & Co.
Printers and Multigraphers
441 E. Main St. Phone Barren 1908

WALTER R. ROTHE
Plumbing and Tinning
JOBBER A SPECIALTY
234 Seaview Ave. Barren 4119

Advertisements by States and Cities

Minimum Space for "States and Cities" Advertisements, Five Lines

CONNECTICUT

Hartford
G. Fox & Company, Inc.
HARTFORD, CONN.

SPRING DRESSES
We are now showing an unusually fine assortment at \$25.00

THIRD FLOOR.
Harry L. Perkins & Co., Inc.
8 Haynes St., Hartford, Conn.

Stationers
Master Greeting Cards, Master Gift Boxes and Imported French Stationery
Tally Cards, Bridge Favors, Score Pads

QUALITY CORNER
Women's Shop Third Floor
ONE NEED ONLY HAVE A TASTE FOR STYLE TO APPRECIATE THE CHARM OF OUR SPORTS APPAREL

Stackpole Moore Tryon Co.
115 Asylum St. at Trumbull

The Flint Bruce Co.
COMPLETE HOUSE and OFFICE FURNITURE

Goods as Represented
108 Asylum St. 150 TRUMBULL ST.

The Favored Camel's Hair Topcoats and Suits for Misses and Women Are Here in Profusion.

THE LUKE HORSFALL CO.
Men's Shop HARTFORD Women's Shop
93 Asylum St. 140 Trumbull St.
10 days to buy our stock!

LUX, BOND & LUX, INC.
Jewelers
559 MAIN STREET

Lady Mary Pattern Flatware
Staple Dishes, Tea, Dessert, Table and Soup Spoons, Dessert, Dinner Knives and Forks, Fancy Pieces

Oriental Rugs
THE SAMUEL DONCHIAN RUG CO.
205 PEARL STREET

Domestic Rugs
VICTROLAS
Quality of Performance: That should be the first requisite in the purchase of a talking machine is the one thing that comes before all else in the construction of the Victrola. When choosing a talking machine for use in your home select a Victrola, because you get what you are entitled to.

THE CANDY SHOP
36 East Main Street
WATERBURY, CONN.

GEORGE A. UPHAM
BUILDER
GENERAL JOBBING
A Special Exhibition of GREETING CARDS for All Anniversaries, Birthdays and for Easter.

FRED A. WEBSTER
ARCHITECT
DEAN
The Florist
58 Center Street Phone 858

MAINE
Portland
RINES BROTHERS COMPANY
Exclusive Agents in Portland for

SOROSIS
and the
A. E. LITTLE SHOE
THE ENEMARK CO.
Custom Shoe Makers and Repairers

404-406 Congress Street
PORTLAND, MAINE
Telephone 1052

"Nothing But the Best"
IVY CORSET SHOP
585 Congress Street PORTLAND, MAINE
Opposite Congress Square Hotel
Established 1819
Experienced Sisters in attendance.

MASSACHUSETTS
Boston
E. F. Caldwell, Warehouseman
Established 1885. Padded Vans. Tel. Hay 3907-3908. Export packers of china, furniture, etc., local and long distance movers, weekly trips to and from New York and Philadelphia; goods insured while in transit.

Adams & Sweet Cleansing Co.
Rug and Gar

ADVERTISEMENTS BY STATES AND CITIES

Minimum Space for "States and Cities" Advertisements, Five Lines

MASSACHUSETTS

Springfield

Chokers for Milady
Correct styles in the finest furs with a widely varied stock from which to choose.
A. F. LEONARD & SON
Formerly Western Robe Co.
22-30 Stockbridge St., Springfield, Mass.
ERNEST J. KITTELL
Repairs
Watches and Clocks
19 Howe Place

PARISIAN BEAUTY PARLOR
EXPERT OPERATORS
Shampoo and Manicure \$1.00
25 Harrison Avenue Phone Wal. 1502

Taunton

OAKLAND MOTOR CARS
SALES AND SERVICE
MCKENNEY'S GARAGE
Jefferson Ave.

LEONARD'S

Fine Candies, Ice Cream, Fancy Bakery and Luncheon
35 MAIN ST., TAUNTON

SHORT'S GARAGE

Chevrolet Sales and Service
31 WASHINGTON ST.

DEAN BROTHERS, INC.

Shoes, Rubbers and Hosiery
47 Taunton Green, Taunton, Mass.

Winchester

GEO. F. ARNOLD & SON
FLORISTS
Do it with flowers.
Phone Win. 205.

Worcester



G. S. BOUTELLE & CO.
256 Main St.
Pictures and Framing
Pottery, Books and Art Goods
Greeting Cards for Every Season and Occasion

WARREN D. TUCKER
FURNITURE
Reupholstering Cabinet Making Refinishing
Tel. Park 6357 15 Vine St.
ESCA LODGE & SANDWICH SHOP
Comfortable Rooms \$1.50 and Upwards
Dining Room Open 7 A. M. to 7 P. M.
586 Main Street Opposite Post Office

Norback Picture Frame Co.
16 Foster Street
GUERTIN
LADIES' HATTER
653 Main St. Nearly Opp. Odd Fellows' Hall
SLOUCHES, SILK STOKES
Silks of every description
suitable for every occasion.
418 Main Street Worcester, Mass.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Concord

W. A. Thompson Shoe House
73 North Main Street
THE HOME OF GOOD SHOES
BROWN & SALTMARSH
86 North Main Street
Art. Shirts
Remington Typewriters
EDSON C. EASTMAN
120 North Main Street
Stationers, Publishers, Bookkeepers

RHODE ISLAND

Providence

Do It the O'CEDAR Way
Let us show you the easy O'CEDAR way of cleaning Hardwood Floors. It saves labor, restores polish and brings out the natural beauty of the wood.
Belcher & Loomis Hardware Co.
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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

Future Music of America
and Varèse as Its Pioneer

By D. RUDHYAR

THE eighteenth century was the century of the intellect. It gave us Bach, Rameau and Gluck. The nineteenth century was the century of the emotions. It produced Berlioz, Chopin, Liszt and Wagner, the great romantics. The twentieth century, which is slowly becoming realized as representing an objective type of manhood and therefore of culture, will be the century of power. This not only may be deduced from the character of the international artistic currents becoming every year more positive and irresistible under the eddies of a rather confused cultural sea, but will also become apparent to the student of comparative arts, as he attempts to fathom the mystery of the growth of the various cultural entities appearing in succession, century after century.

As the general lines of such a study cannot be laid down in the space of a short article, the only thing which can be done is to show how some of the essential characteristics of our century are slowly becoming manifest in the works of a few especially representative artists, embodying the progressive elements of civilization. In a preceding article I pointed out the real foundations of the new French school of Paris, its nationalistic viewpoint, its reactionary and dogmatic tendencies. Let us understand that such a viewpoint is not exclusively French, but manifests itself in nearly all countries.

Two Trends

Thus we see that two definite and opposite trends may be found in the cultural world of today: one is based on nationalism, the other on internationalism. The "Groupe des Six," Prokofiev, Bela Bartok, Richard Strauss and the new humorists' school in England can be counted among the most representative factors of nationalism in music. All these musicians cling strongly to their various national idiosyncrasies, and insist upon differentiation of temperaments and accentuate them, whereas the true internationalist—or humanist—lays stress upon the fundamental identity of the human element in all modes of its manifestation (which modes constitute the various racial individualities). The first type says: I am French, then man. The second says: I am a man who happens to be in a French body. Nationalism breeds hatred of the foreigner. Wherever such a hatred exists the fundamental interhuman quality is killed, and the artist ceases to express the ideal of man, his ideal, his fervor, his aspirations—colored as they may be by racial idiosyncrasies—it expresses only the sum-total of the superficial fashions which constitute the outer make-up of a "nation," not truly of a race. Scriabin stood for this type of nationalism in music; that is, an exponent of the "purely human." Not that he was anti-nationalist, or even non-nationalist. But he was a man first, therefore one with all men whatever their nationality might have been. So were Liszt and Mahler before him, to name only the greatest ones.

The Essential Point

We insist on this point because it is an essential one today. America should be considered as the new soil (culturally speaking) which will be the home of the next civilization when Europe has fallen in the state of slumber and medievalism which seems to me fast approaching. It is nationalism which is killing Europe. The various European states could not and cannot realize their fundamental identity, unite and constitute the United States of Europe, which alone could have produced a true European culture. Now the American civilization which is slowly developing is inherently an heir to the European civilization. Will it inherit its nationalistic attitude, or will it repudiate it at the outset and begin to think in terms of interhuman unity?

This is the tremendous question being raised today, and politically, and also artistically. If it is not faced courageously and conscientiously, it will necessarily mean that America will follow the line of European inheritance. Witness the notion of "Americanism" prevailing in some quarters of the artistic world. It comes in direct line from European artists, composers and instrumentalists ceaselessly identifying themselves with the musical life of America, become Americans officially and, more important still, ideologically.

Native American artists receive their education from European masters. Thus European ideas are sown in the American cultural soil as seeds. Soon they will germinate, sprout forth and fructify. They have done it already in several instances. If these seeds contain the germ of nationalistic separativeness, the future will repeat the past, and various schools will war within the borders of America instead of co-operating, with, as aim, a true synthetic culture. Such a glorious synthetic culture can manifest itself only if America responds to the idealistic note of artistic internationalism, which is not indifference to race, but humanism as a fundamental, and racialism as overtone.

We have studied briefly musical fascism or aggressive nationalism in its most characteristic manifestation;

we saw how generalized it was in Europe, and we might have mentioned the fact that America was not altogether free from it. Let us come now to a musician who incarnates some of the best potentialities of a European origin and who, in spite of his French extraction, was essentially European, that is a "man of the Western world" beyond nationalism, and now regards himself an American—Edgar Varèse.

We spoke of the plant of French music, of how it grew, how it fruited in the person of a Debussy, how today it is decaying in the Parisian atmosphere. We spoke of its seeds being blown to the American shores and there taking root. Varèse is one of these seeds. His double heredity (Burgundy and Italy) makes him partake of the two currents described in an earlier article—the Celtic and the Latin. He thus embodies the fundamental dualism of the real French culture: abstract power and intricacy, on one side, and colorfulness, rhythm and vital exuberance, on the other. The second element predominates in Varèse's music, and he may be said to continue the line which originated in Berlioz and passes through Stravinsky. Thus he embodies one aspect of the power which, as we said, is going to be the dominant characteristic of the twentieth century. Whereas, the musical fascists of all nations pervert this power and use it, consciously or not, as a destructive agency, as a force working against the natural development of a humanity of free men, the true internationalists go to the source of this power and let it be poured through their works, which thus become "fountains of youth."

Elemental Energy

Varèse's music is powerfully vital. It unfurls its sonorous substance with an elemental energy, pulsating with a wealth of rhythms and sonorities, before which the "Sacre du Printemps" of Stravinsky almost begins to pale. "Americans," Varèse's main symphonic work, is an immense hymn to life, pregnant with joy and light, progressing with sonorous masses, as progress elemental forces, of nature, of man, of the universe, very superabundant of life. It takes us a step further than Stravinsky. It is more synthetic, more climactic, more joyful. Stravinsky is a pessimist, in the sense that he makes us always feel the insignificance of man in relation to nature. He negates, as it were, the inner strength of man. Varèse's works are optimistic, because he simply forgets man altogether, and identifies himself with the warmth and radiation of the sun.

His smaller work, "Hyperprism" (a very misleading title), which was performed last Sunday in New York by the International Composers' Guild, of which Varèse is the founder, is, however, the product of a more somber and tragic conception. For me it evoked powerfully the vision of the old American Indian ceremonies. Unconsciously to himself, Varèse appears in this work, more than in any other, as an heir to the ancient native tradition of the continent. The use of the percussion is fully Indian, and the shrieking of the brasses is full of the intensity displayed in the spring rites of the warrior tribes. If Stravinsky evokes for us the vision of pagan Russia, Varèse resurrects for us the passing races of America.

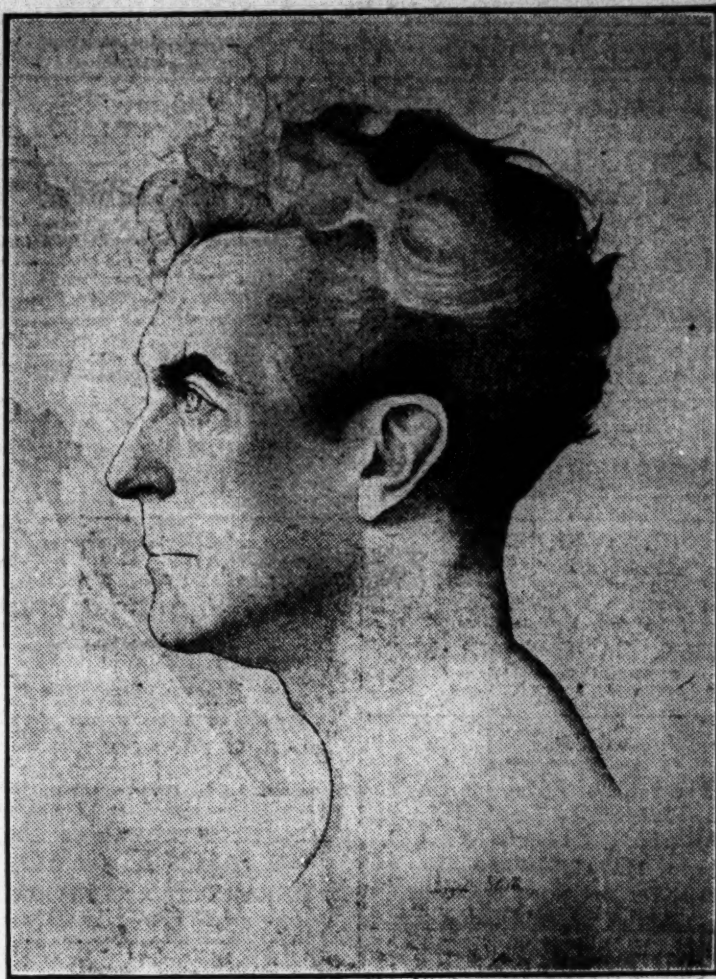
Rooted in American Soil

This fact is significant. It shows that a man who, after having reached the stage of true Europeanism, comes to America and identifies himself with the life of the continent, becomes necessarily rooted in the American soil and therefore an heir to the only real American culture, which men of Europe, who were nationalists but hardly human beings, have wantonly destroyed. What does this Indian music, of which little remains, seek to express? The life of the elements, the fire of natural, seasonal growth. Varèse brings to life again its physical aspect.

This means that a real, deeply American culture is revealing itself. For each continent possesses its own intrinsic type of music and of humanity. Civilizations perish. But the type remains as a potentiality. When the time comes the type finds human beings in which to become alive again. This marks the beginning of a new cycle. Who are these human beings in whom the type may live? Not those who came to the land in order to conquer and destroy, who brought with them the blench of a decadent civilization; but those who came after having reached the synthetic stage of the old culture and thereafter are ready to be born anew in the world of the future, bringing to this future the interhuman, world-wide consciousness of man for whom racialism is an inspiring feature, and of a civilization which will, not an armored tank hurling symphonies as weapons for conquest.

Beethoven Song Discovered

An unrecorded song by Beethoven, "Prim' Amore placid del Ciel," has been discovered in Vienna by the tenor, M. Lener. The manuscripts of both the vocal part and the orchestral accompaniment have been found.



Edgar Varèse

Silverpoint by Joseph Stella

Jean Sterling Mackinlay,
Artist of "Let's Pretend"

Special from Monitor Bureau

JEAN STERLING MACKINLAY is becoming one of London's institutions, as Corney Grain or the German Reads used to be in the old days. But her appeal is to a different public; indeed the public to which Corney Grain and his friends appealed has entirely disappeared, consisting as it did chiefly of those who as a rule of life would not go to the theater. Corney Grain himself used to poke fun at his own entertainment as being one to which a curate could always take his mother.

Miss Mackinlay's entertainment is one to which everybody can take any body, and, especially, should make a point of taking everybody's children. For it is a model of what a children's entertainment should be—from a child's point of view. There is no arrière pensée put there to please the grown-ups, nor does an ogre lurk in the background in the shape of a moral. And yet there is something behind it all, and that something is surely art. Not that self-conscious art which misguided grown-ups write, discuss, and quarrel about, nor is it that childish attempt at simplicity which they sometimes think is childlike. It is the unconscious natural art of "Let's pretend."

Nursery Songs Visualized

Miss Mackinlay takes the simple little songs and legends of the nursery and presents them in all their simplicity, making no ill-advised attempt to make them more impressive upon them, but she does make an attempt, and a very successful attempt, to present them to the child's eye as the child has visualized them to himself. Take for instance the song "Aiken Drum." Aiken Drum is apparently the name of the Man in the Moon. How he got that name, whom he was called after, and who his parents were, have nothing to do with us. He is just the Man in the Moon, and he plays upon a lute and his garments are made of various comestibles from the larder. Miss Mackinlay's little song, which she comes on and sing about Aiken, and as they do so that gentleman suddenly appears upon the scene of the theater as he does upon that of the child's thought, dancing and playing upon his lute and assuming with different verses of the song each edible garment in turn as it is mentioned.

The Famous Duke of York

In another song, "The Famous Duke of York," the pompous gentleman comes momentarily into view and makes a great fuss about nothing, as apparently he did in real life. For evidently the song originally had political significance. There have been famous and infamous dukes of York, but he whose fame will live the longest will be this warlike gentleman who, in all his war paint, marched his army up the hill and then marched them down again. The political significance of the rhyme has long since disappeared, but the famous Duke of York remains an immortal inhabitant of the nursery, and if the children wish to see him in the flesh, let them go and see Miss Mackinlay with her

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bristling moustachios, her helmet and sword and gleaming breastplate. At least the Duke undoubtedly thinks it is gleaming. To all outward appearance it is sadly in need of a polish and straightening out. But Don Quixote knows better, and children understand Don Quixote.

Then again, in an extract form, the immortal Alice's adventures, the scene from the book where Alice becomes a Queen, is faithfully presented. There is no attempt to embellish or adapt; only to realize the situation. Miss Mackinlay knows—none better—that it is sacrilege to tamper with the children's classics. The present writer once took a small boy to see, on the stage, a garbled adaptation of the two books "Alice in Wonderland" and "Through the Looking-Glass." Events and incidents were transposed and disposed at the will of an impertinent author, and the small child stood up on his seat and made public protest, only to be hushed and howled down by egregious elders.

But Miss Mackinlay does not confine her attention to children; her presentation of old folk songs and ballads is unsurpassed in London. She would be the last to claim that she has the wonderful voice of her gifted mother, Mme. Antoinette Sterling, but she certainly wears the mantle of her art and wears it beautifully.

The New Dignity
of the Accompanist

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

BEN JONSON asserted that "a good poet's made as well as born" and perhaps that is true also of a good accompanist. Accompanists sometimes imagine, however, that having been born, no further qualification is necessary. And in spite of the big advance made in general musical culture, many concert-goers still regard the art of accompanying as a sort of musical "side-line"—to borrow a commercial phrase—and the accompanist as having much the same artistic status as the delegate from the piano firm, who lifts up the lid for a solo pianist. Most people have heard how when a student asked Sir Walter Parratt for his definition of a "false relation," he instantly replied, "Your mother-in-law." Harry Plunket Greene, in his "Interpretation in Song," points out that the false relations of accompanist and singer, for example, are yet another of the legacies of the much-maligned Victorian period.

"Not so very long ago," he writes, "the accompanist in this country

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counted for nothing in interpretation. A dozen songs and a few arias carried the singer everywhere; the public demanded no more, and the accompanist knew them by heart. Voice and vocal efforts, and the personality of the individual song, made his effects, stopped the song where he liked, picked it up where he liked, and the accompanist "followed." We have changed all that. The modern song is not a voice-part furnished with an accompaniment, but a work of art proper to play the two.

By way of instances he mentions the "Erlkönig," "Auf dem Wasser zu Singen" and Cornelius' "Ein Ton," as works in which the accompaniment is of equal musical importance with the voice part, and occasionally of higher. And he goes on to ask, How many songs give the whole illustration while the voice simply gives the atmosphere; or the atmosphere while the voice gives the illustration? We have progressed since the days of the Alberti bass.

Exacting Demands

As Mr. Plunket Greene is himself one of the best known singers on the English concert platform he writes of what he knows. Since his book was published the demands made on the musician's artistry and artistry of the accompanist have become even more exacting. The mere sight of certain vocal works by Debussy and Ravel would have tempted the old-time accompanist's hair to stand on end.

Now and again some enterprising impresario, with his eye on the public, persuades an eminent violinist and an equally eminent pianist to play together the "Kreutzer" or the Franck sonata—it is always one or the other—and what happens? The public, seeing two famous players on the platform at the same time, will probably imagine that it is getting a double measure of artistry and applaud with rapture, but, in nine instances out of ten, the musician's ears tell him that the result, musically, is anything but two hearts that beat as one. And as a concert-grand can be made to emit a bigger noise than any other stringed instrument, the violinist retires in complete sympathy with Schubert when he wrote, "There I played alone, and not without success, for I was assured that the keys under my hand sang like voices, which if true makes me very glad, because I cannot abide that accursed thumping, which even eminent players adopt, but which delights neither my ears nor my judgment."

A Little Understood Art

So it comes about that the violinist plays his sonatas with his less eminent colleague, the accompanist, who gives him a place in the sun. Perhaps no branch of interpretative work is so little understood—even by musicians—as the art of accompanying. And, naturally enough, so far as the general public is concerned, the better it is done the less it is noticed. To the musician with a sensitive perception of form, color, and atmosphere, accompanying has a fascination peculiarly its own. It is one of the altruistic pleasures of musical art.

Those who regularly attend concerts cannot but be aware that the accompanying is not by any means what it should be. Occasionally the soloist deserves almost more blame than his partner, for the "one-liner," alas, still lingers on—a relic of the period when the harmonic horizon of song writers was so limited that, perhaps wisely, they gave most of their attention to the tune on the top. These were the days when Sir Arthur Sullivan wrote "The Lost Chord." His despairing organist who carelessly lost a new chord was, like many others, quite justifiably "weary and ill at ease" after long years of diatonic harmony. The singer and player with no sense of harmonic rhythm—sometimes there is no sense of any kind of rhythm—sets his accompanist an impossible task. It takes two to make a song or a piece sound like a musical quarrel; and, likewise, it takes two to produce a genuine ensemble.

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Théodore de Banville,
French Poet-Musician

By G. JEAN-AUBRY

IN the middle of March, France will celebrate the centenary of Théodore de Banville, whose glory has decreased a little during the last 20 years, but the quality, the originality and the grace of whose work is such that it will ever remain one of the exquisite incarnations of French poetry in its most gracious forms.

Théodore de Banville, apart from his other qualities, was certainly one of the most musical among the poets to whom France has given birth. He was a poet-musician in both senses of the term; first of all because he was extraordinarily gifted and had the most complete knowledge of the technique of his art. He is in company with Verlaine as a poet who possessed complete mastery of the craft of French poetry, its rules and its resources. Every combination of rhyme and rhythm was known to him and used by him with perfect ease; what is properly called "the music of the verse" was not merely a gift with him; it was a preoccupation. All his life he endeavored to strengthen his virtuosity and although his first volume, "Les Caratides," written at the age of 18, already showed surprising technical skill, he never ceased to enrich it and render it more flexible, expressing by its means sometimes the elevated lyricism, and sometimes a pleasant and by no means bitter satire.

Affection for Music

But he was also a poet-musician in the sense that he always had a lively affection for music and took great interest in its manifestations and resources. It has often been said that the French poets and novelists of the romantic generation were not fond of music; but if this be true of Lamartine, of Hugo, and of Mérimée, it is by no means applicable either to Victor Hugo or Gautier, to Musset, to Balzac or to Stendhal. Coming immediately after these artists, Banville showed from his childhood a very decided taste for musical study, and at the age of 26, although the fact is all but unknown, he published a preface for a book on music entitled "Une Révolution dans la Musique," an endeavor to apply a philosophical theory to music, by Louis Lucas. The work seems to have had a certain success at that time; in any event, it reappeared in 1854 under the new title of "L'Acoustique Nouvelle."

In this preface, Banville says the following: "To realize the thought of Plato, to find the general harmonies, e. g., the basis of all combinations, by discovering the true law of tonal succession, such is the unhelped-for result which the author of a 'Révolution in Music' has to achieve." The volume has now sunk into complete oblivion in France and elsewhere.

Used by de Falla

Nevertheless, as the ancient author said, habent sua fata libelli, for a copy of the work one day found its way to a second-hand bookseller in Madrid. A young man who passed by, and who was attracted by the title of the book, since he was a musician, acquired it for a few pence and found it full of extremely profitable ideas. He studied

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THE HOME FORUM

Paladins in Sicily

IN SICILY the age of the paladins is still in full flower in the little puppet theaters, where the people flock night after night to follow, with breathless, though at times clamorous, attention, the long sequence of the adventures of Bradamante and Ruggero and Charlemagne and Orlando, and Rinaldo and the rest of that noble host. Night after night the saga is resumed, installment by installment, every figure in the thrilling drama being as familiar to the audience as their own families or next-door neighbors.

The "Introduction" to the cycle, which begins with the conversion of the Emperor Constantine, runs through his sons and descendants down to "Pipino," King of France and father of Charlemagne, lasts about a month. Then comes the "Story of the Paladins," with Charlemagne, and all the spirited and debonaire knights, and their adventures, ending with the defeat of Orlando and the paladins at Roncisvalle, the whole sequence lasting about six months. After this another three months is occupied with the "Story of the Sons of the Paladins" and the crusades. Then follows the "Story of Balocco," with more noble paladins, lasting six months, and finally the "Story of Michele, Emperor of Belgium," and his wars against the Saracens, which lasts another three months, and then da capo: for the Sicilian never wearies of seeing his beloved puppet representing the heroes, ending with the adventures and deeds of these heroes of the past. He will go gladly at intervals to pieces based on the adventures of Garibaldi, or to the religious performances which take place at Christmas and other festivals; and "Samson" and various other pieces get a turn now and then, as well as, from time to time, a modern ballet or opera; but it is to the paladins that they are most steadfastly devoted, it is by their exploits that the popular imagination is most keenly fired.

These paladins are magnificent personages, often as much as four feet high, and equipped with glittering armor of tin, enriched with brass and copper, with helmet, cuirass, arm-and-leg pieces, shield and sword complete, and great colored plumes waving proudly above their unchanging but expressive faces. They are made of wood, with loose joints under their armor. An iron rod passed through the head is hooked into a ring between the shoulders, while another rod is fastened to the right wrist. There are also strings for the left arm, the shield, and the visor of the helmet, so that it can be raised at will. In short, the effect is most imposing, and a really handsome paladin is a costly matter. A good-sized company of puppets, as the marionettes are called in Sicily, will comprise several hundred figures, a large contingent of which will be paladins, with the addition of some Turkish and Spanish sol-

diers, magicians, ladies, and subordinate personages. Sometimes the figures are smaller, perhaps, but in some cases almost life-size, and need immense energy in the wielding of them, and especially in the vigorous combats, with violent clashing of arms, which form so important a part of the paladinesque drama.

One of the most celebrated Sicilian marionette theaters was that of Catania, established by Giovanni Grasso, and continued by his son Angelo, respectively, the father and grandfather of the famous actor, who himself began his career as a puppet showman. In fact, in one of his regular stage performances, after the days of

interfere but the bluebird, who had decided upon it for his building spot, and the tree remained standing through all the bright summer days.

Likewise when we determined to make a rose garden in a likely corner of the lawn and decided that the ancient Bartlett pear tree must be sacrificed for the sake of sunshine and roses, we were confronted with a vigorous veto on the part of the turtle-doves who claimed it for their own. So the rose garden makes its way around the tree as best it can.

Humanlike we fancied at first that the season's fruits would be ours. However, no sooner had the first of the strawberries ripened than robins and thrushes set up a strict patrol of the patch, and gathered each luscious berry that their bright eyes

Arpeggio

January
Finches start from bare branches.
Like the last somersaulting brown leaves!

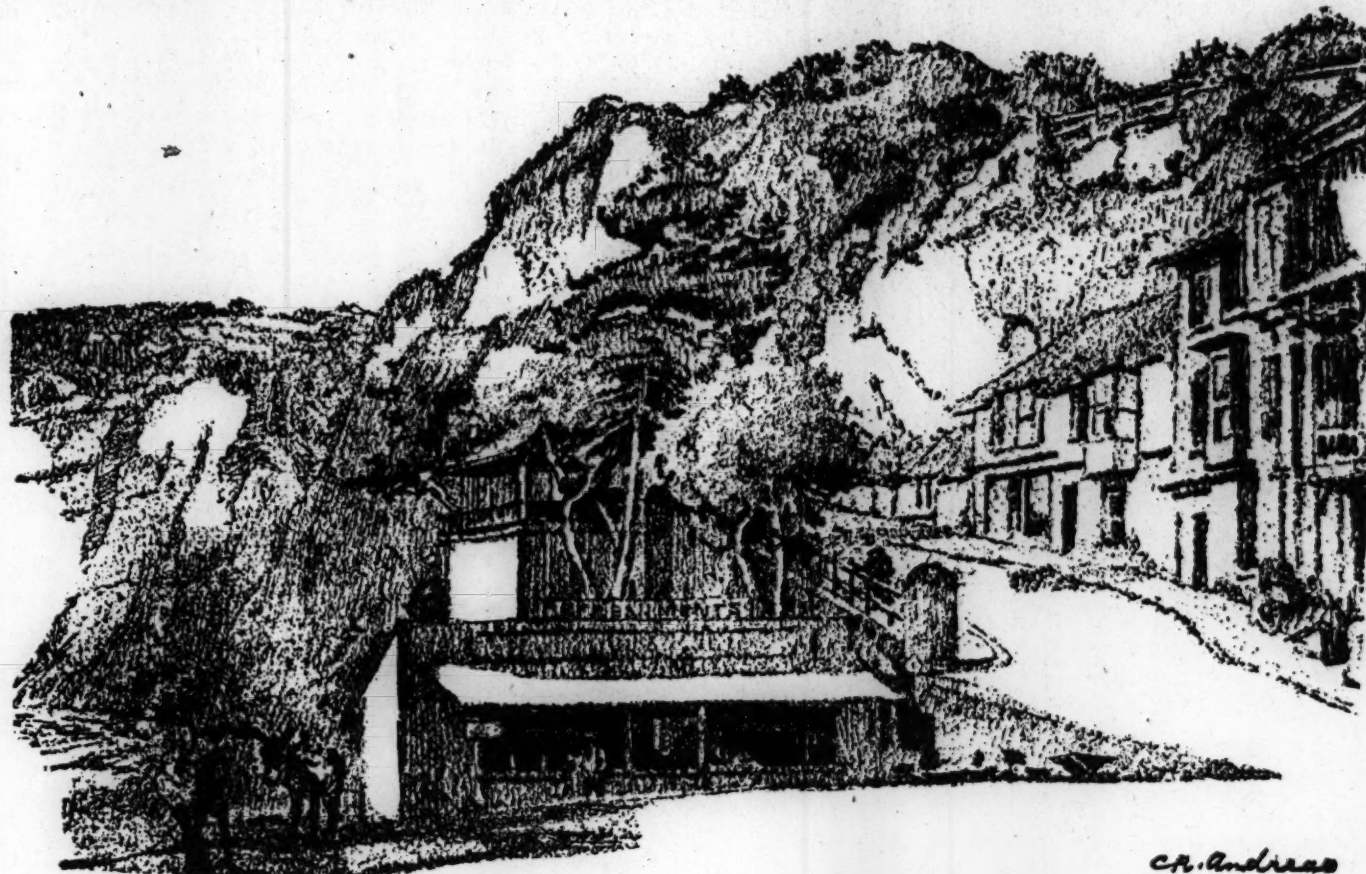
February
The frog in the window-box
Gargles fresh rain-drops!

March
Plum-blossom snow is melting—
Three fests of the fig-tree are frosted.

April
Wild mustard is sunlight on the hill;
Plowed field is shadow of a cloud.
—Winifred Waldron, in Poetry.

Yet thus it was, on the north side of Ice Fjord especially. . . . Here and there great glaciers crept down the valleys, reaching to the sea itself and giving the curious optical illusion of belts of pearly mist lying low above the glaciers. . . .

The hills of Norway are, in truth, both conical and rugged, yet they are smooth and rounded in comparison with their northern cousins; but on the less precipitous slopes about Ice Fjord the snow lay deeper than I have ever seen it on the Scottish mountains, even in mid-winter. In the sunlight these snowy slopes were of a soft primrose colour. Where rocks were showing they were either dark and grim or else of a deep and strikingly beautiful plum-colour. Indeed, none save those who have actually



"Shanklin, Isle of Wight," From the Drawing by C. R. Andrae

his world-wide celebrity had begun, he introduced the scenes of a marionette showman's life, and brought his own beloved and glittering paladins upon the stage in a tremendous and clashing battle. The theater in Catania was long continued by his brother, Don Gregorio Grasso, and may be so still.

All the puppets of Sicily are warriors; there are none of the popular masks or ordinary citizens, such as may be found in the marionette theaters of other parts. The ardent and poetic heart of the Sicilian goes out only to the knightly and chivalric puppet, to the representation of generous and heroic deeds; he is not interested in the presentation of bourgeois and everyday scenes in his theater; those may be well enough on the modern cinema; but in the classic opera di puppi there must be always grandiloquent and picturesque language, romantic figures, and heroic and splendid deeds. And, whether the audience know it or not, the influence of the paladins and their exploits is a strong one fostering and keeping alive among the people chivalric and poetic sentiments; inculcating, however unconsciously, the generous and noble instincts which are the vitalizing spark of these emblems of the heroic figures of the past, who, night by night, play their parts upon the boards of the little puppet stage.

First Families of Hill Crest

We had thought that by reason of a general warranty deed duly executed and recorded, this pleasant corner of the earth, designated as range, this and section that, but familiarly known as Hill Crest, was ours to have and to hold. But not so. It soon appeared that there were other claimants than ours, and of a nature not to be disputed by later comers.

We found the neat, gray barn to be in the possession of a colony of English sparrows, whom nothing would drive from their stronghold in the cupola. These upstarts also held the chicken run and gardens, as well as the very house. In a similar manner the swift had appropriated one of the tall chimneys and little cared he when his babies tumbled down into the library and spotted our new wall paper with their sooty wings.

The robins claimed the lawn and picked about upon them all day long, six in this corner and perhaps twice as many in that, like so many domesticated fowls. When the blackbirds and the flickers joined them in their foraging it was a merry company. They seemed in truth the rightful owners and we the bold intruders. Why should they consult us about their ancient privileges?

If the flicker wished to practice his trap-drumming upon the metal cistern covers, that was his affair, not ours; and when he chose a site for a home and built his bungalow with all the hammering of a master carpenter, he merely thrust his saucy red head out the doorway and announced the fact to all the world.

Nor was the flicker the only audacious one about; there were some who dared to dictate what we ourselves should and should not do. When we had decided that a certain snag of an apple tree must be removed from near the southern boundary line, who should

spied. Had we not learned to cover the choicer fruits with straw or leaves, our share of the crop would have been nil.

The little brown thrush went so far as to carry off some pieces of cloth bleaching on the lawn. First she took all the ravelings from the edges, then she dragged the cloths across the drive and the cistern top, before our very eyes. When last we saw them they were hanging high in the top of the maple tree like a flag of truce. In a few days' time they had been concealed by a structure of grass and mud.

The day we completed an arbor about the old-fashioned well, a tiny, brown fuff of a wren took possession. She carried twigs, and bits of wire in a most industrious fashion, trying first one corner and then another until the whole place was littered with them. Our efforts to keep an orderly estate meant nothing to her, who was so much more concerned with building a goodly number of nests. Like all her wren relatives and ancestors.

The cardinal and his mate claimed all that territory between the side porch and the ancient syringa bush, to remind us of their preferences. We never opened the door without feeling like intruders. Neither did we enter the garden and catch sight of the trim gray cardinal in sudden flight without feeling that an apology was due him.

These experiences, I take it, serve to show the present state of affairs at Hill Crest. A sad condition, to be sure, but how were we to know of prior claims when we were not legally informed? And being snobs, we can do nothing, for in our hearts we rather enjoy this associating with first families and being imposed upon by them.

In My Back Yard

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Lilies of the valley grow
In my back yard,
And when their work is done
And all their messages of love are given—

Messages of beauty and of fragrance
Which every breeze has waited
To the world—
They leave behind a thick broad carpet
Of the purest green, for a remembrance.

And as I sit under an apple tree
I see close by my window
Ferns of maidenhair, that give to me
Their first faint breath of the woods.

Roses grow in my back yard,
Roses of crimson, pink, and white,
And from each rustic trellis,
And clambering on the kitchen roof,
Great clustering baby roses speak of
Love and happiness and peace.

Tall giant larkspur grows
In my back yard,
And phlox, and poppies bloom, of
brightest hue,
And there, in autumn days,
Snow white anemones lift their pure
heads
To greet the morning sun.

Great trees grow in my back yard,
Maple and elm and apple trees
Lend me their shade
And make a home for countless birds;
And as I hark,
The hum of bees and songs of birds,
Great peace and contentment live
In my back yard.

Flora E. Bassett.

Greatness

One is never done with knowing the greatest men or the greatest works of art—they carry you on and on, and at the last you feel that you are only beginning.—T. R. Glover.

On the Isle of Wight

ONE warm, sparkling morning last summer, we embarked upon a steamer for the Isle of Wight. As the bare downs and chalk cliffs of Brighton were lost to sight and the coast became woodier and the air softer, we were welcomed at midday by a fine view of the island, as that little gem of beauty rose up before us! Bembridge, on the Solent side, was nestling down beneath the bold headland of Culver; westward was Sandown, its bay terminating with Shanklin Head, which juts out to shelter the little town of our destination, a spot, as we soon found it to be, of the most exquisite beauty, the great height and rich color of almost perpendicular rock giving cold contrast to the verdant softness of the slopes and wealth of foliage.

The poet Keats, as is well known, wrote, and was even inspired, to sketch at Shanklin; and so one morning we approached the old church in search of his subject, but the growth of the elms since his day have made it questionable from which side he did the drawing; the view from the beach is quite a different one from the style in which and one comes upon the little church at close quarters. His choice may well have been from the south, but this remains only a conjecture, since his modesty apparently prevented the sketch from being preserved.

We strolled on and were soon reminded of a definite and surviving expression of the poet; for passing through the old thatched village and turning down a winding lane arched with a thick overhanging foliage, it came upon the soft turf of "Keats Green" where this inscription from "Endymion" met our eyes: "A thing of beauty is a joy forever! Truly the greenward sloping along the edge of the cliff, bordered by a profusion of flowering hydrangeas, lifting their varicolored masses to the blue overhead—and below, the depths of the ocean stirred by the summer breeze, made one stay and ponder over the poet's enduring words.

Pearl and Turquoise

Until three o'clock in the afternoon we felt our way northward through a fog-bound ocean. Then the mist mantle magically lifted, and we found ourselves about a dozen miles off the entrance to Ice Fjord.

The wondrous beauty of that first view of Spitzbergen is not easily described. Northward the ocean from the horizon the snow-encrusted spires of Prince Charles Foreland. East, the mainland of Spitzbergen, a land of pointed hills still deep-buried beneath their winter mantle, was flooded with the pale light of the Arctic sun. Everywhere in the heavens we bore sky without a single cloud. This blue of the Arctic sky is altogether a colour by itself; words cannot well describe it. The clearness of the air is, perhaps, the most wonderful thing. In distances are deceptive; far-away hills seem near, though, of a truth, ethereal things.

As we approached the entrance to Ice Fjord the breeze had entirely dropped. In the midsummer sunshine the deep and placid waters of the huge inlet, from which, on either side, snow peaks rose majestically, seemed to us, after days of rain and a fair world. Everything about Ice Fjord is on so vast a scale. The fjord itself, if one includes its most far-reaching branch, cuts its way into the land for a distance of no less than seventy miles!

One expected these hills of Ice Fjord to be snow-capped, but on this twenty-fifth day of June to see them clad in spotless white down to sea-level was an unlooked-for experience.

seen Spitzbergen can form any idea of the curious and distinctive charm of this fairy country—for it at times appears as a land of dreams, unreal and intangible. Even the air is different from that of the northern Norwegian coast. It is, as I have said, of an extraordinary clearness, yet the atmosphere is delightfully soft, and the sky is of a delicate blue that has no hardness in it. This soft and pleasing sky is curious when contrasted with the great array of peaks, snow-clad and inscrutable.—Seton Gordon, F. Z. S., in "Amid Snowy Wastes."

Calderon With the Children

George enjoyed the society of children—luckily for him, since he was the kind of person who cannot possibly escape it. They beset him and hung upon him, enchanted by his humors and dexterities; they wished him never to cease inventing games, telling stories and drawing pictures for them. His orderly, businesslike imagination was just what they required; he could answer all questions, his proposals could always be carried out on the instant, he knew how to circumvent all difficulties. When others were at a loss, he could be trusted to devise some entirely new employment which needed no materials but those at hand.

As he was the most willing of victims, his talents were not allowed to rust; he was equally useful on fine days out of doors and on wet days in the house. I see him constantly in the midst of a jumping, vociferating circle that closes round him with urgent demands. I see him in particular, on a very hot afternoon of August, carried out of the coolness of a friend's garden into a small . . . oushouse or loft, where he is to take part in a drawing competition; the pictures that close round him with imperatively drawn on this one spot, among the dust and the flies. He would be the last to tamper with such a point of ritual; so he sits on a packing case, while the sun blazes through dingy panes, and by tea-time he has produced a historical picture, a crusader taking leave of his lady, partant pour la Syrie.—Percy Lubbock, in "George Calderon."

Dramatic Instinct

We all have it. As universal as air and sunshine, joy in motion or love of adventure is the dramatic instinct. It is the key to the gateway of imagination; it is the vista of the land of might-be opening out from the windows of daily living; it is color and romance grafted on to the rugged trunk of the familiar and commonplace.

Children feel it so keenly that they, of their own accord, dramatize the stories they love, imitate their elders in gesture and mannerism, dress up in the costumes of the adult parties they wish to play. Children of a larger growth may not respond with the same naïveté to the promptings of this instinct, but it makes its presence felt in many of the adult pursuits. Witness the tendency of men to gather together in secret clanlike orders in which ceremony and costume figure largely, and note the steady stream of would-be dramatists, those sanguine writers, contemptuous of technique or tradition, trusting entirely to the guiding finger of instinct!

The child hastens home from the circus to play acrobat and horseback rider. His response to a new experience is in doing the thing witnessed in so far as he can. The adult,

Individual and Universal Prayer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE prayer of faith, as understood in Christian Science, is as effectual today as it was in those days in Judea, when Jesus the Christ taught the first Christians how to pray for themselves and for humanity. Whether or not the disciples were thinking only of themselves and their needs, or of the needs of mankind, when one of them said, "Lord, teach us to pray," the Master nevertheless responded to this request for instruction by giving to them the great prayer which is universal in its scope. Praying effectually for themselves and their needs, as Jesus instructed them, they would be praying also for the good of all mankind; for the oneness and allness of God, "our Father," indissolubly links the interests of one with the interests of all. The supremacy and exclusive reality of spiritual good destroys, for the individual who realizes it, any belief in the reality and power of sin or disease; and the one who thus prays aright has, to the extent of his own realization, lessened for all humanity the belief in sin, disease, and death, and has, consequently, brought into the general experience of mankind as much of the goodness and allness of God as he has realized. This understanding of true prayer explains how and why it is that the influence of Christian Science is reaching to the outermost bounds of the world, and blessing all mankind.

True prayer can never be other than a desire to know more of the spiritual good which is actually and always present, and which expresses the will of God. Each one praying thus for himself is necessarily including all humanity in the spiritual love which he is rightly desiring to realize for himself; and he is, in turn, thus, included in the one divine Love, which others are also seeking to understand. It is, moreover, because righteous prayer alone has power that all who are striving to pray aright are protected from the unrighteous prayer of evil thinking.

It was this distinctly individual prayer, through which one finds his own good in universal spiritual good, that Jesus taught to his disciples and to all who follow him in all time. Mrs. Eddy's insight into the profound meaning of Jesus' teachings concerning prayer, and her recognition of humanity's need for just such unselfed, uplifting, and purifying prayer, must surely have inspired her exposition of this subject. In "No and Yes" (p. 39), she writes: "True prayer is not asking God for love; it is learning to love, and to include all mankind in one

affection. Prayer is the utilization of the love wherewith He loves us. Prayer begets an awakened desire to be and do good." It is obvious that such prayer, earnestly and persistently exercised, must regenerate individual thinking, replacing sick and sinful beliefs with holy thoughts which reflect divine Mind. If sinful and sickly thinking ceases, obviously nothing remains to testify to disease; and the regenerated thinker therefore finds himself healed.

But what of the world's malady? The "Our Father" of Jesus' instruction is truly a prayer for all mankind. Those who pray aright necessarily desire for all, as well as for themselves, that God's kingdom shall come in the realization of spiritual good. A moment's reflection will show how logical, how inevitable, is this desire for the good of all. Prayer does not and cannot change the nature of God, who is infinite, divine Love, and who impartially loves and cares for all that reflects Him; but prayer does lift the thought of him who rightly prays nearer to God, bringing it into conformity with universal divine Love, thus making it natural and pleasant to think lovingly of all mankind. So clearly did Mrs. Eddy perceive the brotherliness of true prayer, and the world's great need for such prayer, that prayer for all mankind was made obligatory upon Christian Scientists. In the Manual of The Mother Church (Art. VIII, Sect. 4), she writes: "It shall be the duty of every member of this Church to pray each day: 'Thy kingdom come'; let the reign of divine Truth, Life, and Love be established in me, and rule out of me all sin; and may Thy Word enrich the affections of all mankind, and govern them!"

A war-sick world is no more impossible for divine Love to heal than is a supposedly sick person; only more of true prayer is needed for the healing of the general malady. As no one lives unto himself, so no nation can live unto itself. The interests of one involve, more or less, the interests of all. Only a fuller realization of infinite, all-inclusive divine Love is needed to make this truth more universally apparent. Mrs. Eddy's example and confidence in this true and healing prayer for humanity is worthy of the sincerest emulation. In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 220), she writes, "Each day I pray for the pacification of all national difficulties, for the brotherhood of man, for the end of idolatry and infidelity, and for the growth and establishment of Christian religion—Christ's Christianity."

of more restrained impulses, is probably content with criticizing the actors he sees. But the act of criticism implies the possibility of seeing himself in the other man's place. Else how would he have an opinion as to whether the actor erred? There would be neither approval nor criticism by one utterly lacking in dramatic instinct.

Society and the good manners which are the backbone of social intercourse are based to a large extent on this same little spirit of dramatic instinct. Society, custom, and tradition create a part to be played and the ordinary individual is intent on his cue, and diligent in fulfilling the part assigned. He builds up a character for himself in the eyes of the world, and then tries to live up to the part. True, sometimes, he throws aside his mask in the privacy of his home, and reveals his unvarnished attributes; but in the main he refuses to step down from his character-playing. Happily there is a possibility that he may grow to the greater proportions, if his rôle is a good one.

Interpretive dancing, whether it interprets music, emotion, beauty, or story, embodies drama. The tendency of modern dancing seems, indeed, away from dynamics, toward the side of drama. Modern painting and sculpturing appear to be an effort to express not beauty of line, color or form, but drama, force, conflict. The crashing dissonances of the new music, seek to arrive at dramatic effect with quick impatient strokes. The realistic novel is the writer's way of displaying through the commonplace, the universal note of drama!

If the development of modern art, reflecting the restless spirit of the age, tends away from Mozartian harmonies, toward the portrayal of vivid conflict, perhaps we may say it is a good sign. Dramatic instinct is strongest in youth, and the world of art is in its youth. The struggle of the radicals is the revolt of youth against the beauty and staidness of convention. When this bubbling over of effervescent youthful energy has passed, we may emerge into a new period where matured growth and wisdom govern the untold possibilities of the thing we call dramatic instinct.

Full Moon

She was wearing the coral taffeta trousers
Someone had brought her from
Isaphan.
And the little gold coat with pomegranate blossoms.
And the coral-hafted feather fan;
But she ran down a Kentish lane in the moonlight,
And skipped in the pool of the moon as she ran.

She cared not a rap for all the big planets,
For Betelgeuse or Aldebaran,
And all the big planets cared nothing for her.
That small impertinent charlatan;
But she climbed on a Kentish stile in the moonlight
And laughed at the sky through the sticks of her fan.
—V. Sackville-West, from "Orchard and Vineyard."

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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107 Falmouth Street, Back Bay Station
BOSTON, U. S. A.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$9.00; six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.25; two months, \$1.50. Single copies 5 cents (in Greater Boston 3 cents).

WILLIS J. ABBOT, Editor
Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editor. If the return of manuscripts is desired they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

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Cost of remailing copies of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is as follows:

	North America	Other Countries
Up to 16 pages	1 cent	2 cents
" 24 pages	2 cents	3 "
" 32 pages	2 "	4 "

NEWS OFFICES
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Advertising rates given on application. The right to close any advertisement is reserved. The Monitor is a member of the A. B. C. (Audit Bureau of Circulations).

Published by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL,
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL,
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1923

Editorials

THERE can be no doubt that mankind is gradually waking up to the underlying cause of its present troubles.

The Road to Better Times

The outcome of the World War represented a great triumph for progress. The forces of reaction and tyranny, which had believed that they could stem the advancing tide of democracy and freedom by the establishment of a universal military despotism over Europe, were heavily defeated. Once the call sounded, men and women of good will sprang to meet the challenge until, by 1918, practically all civilized humanity was playing an active and intelligent part in the work of making the world safe for democracy and progress. It was not until all the forces of civilization were consciously enlisted in the fight that the Canaanite began to yield to the Israelite. But no sooner were they all united in a common battle plan than the organized forces of evil vanished with a speed and completeness which seemed almost miraculous to vanquished and victor alike.

But after the victory there happened what has so often happened before. The armies of those who had stood for the right began to falter in their course. Some of them had become too engrossed in the military struggle to realize that victory in the field was only the beginning of their task. So they went home without helping to build the foundations of the temple of the world's peace. Others had become obsessed with fear and hatred of those who had fought under the banner of autocracy. So they wanted to carry the war on into the times of peace in another form. Others again thought that victory entitled them to special positions of power and privilege and profit in the world, forgetting the declarations with which they had embarked on the struggle. One and all forgot or failed to read the full lesson of the conflict, that not only must victory be gained over oppression, but that freedom and democracy and prosperity could alone come from steadfast unity among those who stood for these things. So the peoples each returned to their own lands, thinking only of themselves.

It did not take long for the law which underlies all human affairs to assert itself. Somehow the victory which all had acclaimed did not bear the expected fruit. Naturally all the peoples, believing in their own rectitude, began to find the explanation in the faults of their neighbors. They themselves at any rate were not to blame. But condemning their neighbors did not make things much better, either. Rather it made them worse, for it produced bitterness and suspicion and estrangement among those who had fought together for the great cause, while it gave comfort to the forces of reaction, which began to dream of recovering what they had lost. So the period of so-called peacemaking has ended in the complete victory of the Turks over the Allies, at the expense of the Armenians and others, and in a renewed war between France and Germany, this time an economic war, which will probably secure nothing of value to either side and will plunge the whole world still further into the slough of economic and political despond.

It must be obvious to thinking people that we are never going to secure better times by proceeding any further along the road which we have been following for the last two years. The real lesson of the war was that the world had become so small in terms of time and space that the notion that nations could live in water-tight compartments, whether in Europe or elsewhere, was absurd, as well as a fundamental denial of that primary law of human happiness, the Golden Rule. Just as citizens of one country are "members one of another" and can secure neither happiness, freedom, nor prosperity until they base their conduct upon a practical recognition of the fact, so the nations are "members one of another," and they will never secure the peace and freedom they seek until they also begin to recognize the underlying truth in practical form; and, just as progress in domestic reform depends upon the more enlightened citizens taking the lead, so international progress depends upon the most enlightened nations bringing their ideals and experience to bear in the common councils of the world. The peace, like the war, will only be won by the active co-operation of the whole civilized world. The primary condition for the solution of our present discontent is that all nations should begin to repent of their own contribution to that course of action which is now patently leading them all into the slough of despond, the vanquished nations of their conduct during the war, the victor nations of their conduct since the war, and render obedience to the only rules which will solve their problems: "we are members one of another," and "whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."

THE increasing cost of modern education is seriously considered by Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, president of the Carnegie Foundation, in his annual report, lately published. It is declared that this cost is so great that ways must be found to relieve the taxpayer, even if it becomes necessary to curtail the privileges of public education now enjoyed. It is significant that Dr. Pritchett makes it quite clear that he believes a definite curtailment of these

privileges should be agreed upon to the end that those whom he regards as better qualified, intellectually, may be given advantages over those who are adapted only to follow the crafts and trades. Thus there is noted again the tendency among those who are in positions of influence or power in shaping educational policies, to foster, if not actually to set up, what has been referred to as an intellectual aristocracy. It is a definite departure from

the boasted American theory which includes the education of the masses, and which has idealized the public school as the nursery of democracy.

The application of any limiting regulation which would preclude, arbitrarily, the education of one boy or girl that preferential training might be given to another, presumes the right of someone in authority to determine, by whatever rule or process he may adopt, the supposed potential intellectual capacities of applicants. It would deny to the dullard the privilege of gaining, by the slow and possibly uncertain processes provided, a release from a condition which he may recognize just as keenly as those who would deny him a hoped-for emancipation. It would condemn to a state of continuing inferiority thousands, and perhaps millions, of youths who might rise, as millions heretofore have risen, by assimilating, even by slow and somewhat expensive processes, the fundamentals taught in the public schools.

Whatever may be the conclusion reached by Dr. Pritchett from his survey of the public schools, or by those other eminent educators who have devoted study to the problems of the colleges, one cannot fail to see, in the proposal to check the mounting cost of education by assuring its benefits only to the "intellectually fit," an expedient economically unsound and destructive of the very foundations of the democracy.

OF COURSE Senator Johnson has taken up the attack upon President Harding's advocacy of participation in the Court of International Justice. With but a few hours to spare prior to sailing for Europe, the California Senator let fly his opening volley. He is against the court, mainly, it appears, because it is devoid of any physical power whereby to enforce its verdicts. Only a few weeks ago the Senator was denouncing, even as he now denounces, the League of Nations very largely because it was provided with means for enforcing its findings. The Senator's satire is biting when directed at a World's Court without teeth, but no more so than when it is employed to destroy the fabric of the League of Nations, to which the peoples of the world seek to give teeth.

The Washington correspondents are speculating upon this speech as the opening gun in the Senator's campaign for the presidency. They point out that, in accordance with time-honored political practice, he has declared himself on what promises to be a dominant political issue, and has sailed gayly off to regions of political quietude, leaving others to wrangle over the issue he has raised. The Senator himself has neither denied nor affirmed his hope of securing the Republican nomination, but his followers are outspoken in their insistence that he should be a candidate. It would go far toward clarifying the political situation and educating the public mind if, as seems possible, Senator Johnson should be the chief opponent of President Harding before the next Republican national convention. Being an unconventional, not to say iconoclastic, person, the Californian should not be deterred by what less hard-handed politicians call the impropriety of opposing the President in his own party.

Senator Johnson conscientiously and unqualifiedly believes that the United States should retire like the tortoise into its shell, and leave the outer world to rage while it lives on its own fat. He is opposed alike to participation in an international tribunal which proposes the settlement of international issues by moral force, and to the League of Nations which would settle them by economic pressure or by even more militant methods. For him internationalism exists only as an evil to be routed out wherever found.

It is perfectly evident that President Harding, if he shall determine to be a candidate for renomination, will make the World Court a leading issue in his campaign. It is reasonable to believe that he will go further than this, to the extent at least of holding forth some promise of ultimate participation in the League.

If these two Republican leaders shall thus sharply define the issues upon which they seek public support, the electorate will be educated prior to the nominating convention, and the final campaign between the two great parties will necessarily turn largely upon the attitude of the United States Government toward a world beyond its territory.

This is a political situation not often presented in a political campaign, but one that would add greatly to the ultimate value of the decision arrived at, and make clear the position of the United States to the world.

EVEN an accused person, though admitting his guilt, is entitled to his day in court. He may claim, as a matter of right, that he shall be heard.

Indeed the law, in its considerate wisdom, compels this reasonable concession to the end that full, and not partial, justice shall be done. But this protective policy does not pre-empt a mitigation, because of the concession, of the punishment which conviction or a plea of guilty entails. One is inclined to wonder, in the light of recent frequent decisions rendered in cases where property rights in contraband whisky have been asserted by those who have openly and flagrantly defied the law through the illegal sale of such liquor, why it is that the presumption of rightful ownership almost invariably seems to prevail in favor of the offenders.

It is presumptuous, probably, for a layman not fully informed as to the law or the facts, to question the fairness or justice of a court decision rendered in accordance with the findings in a particular case. But it is worthy of comment that in cases recently decided in an eastern jurisdiction in the United States, vast quantities of so-called contraband whisky seized in what were sup-

posed to be regularly ordered proceedings, have been turned back to the protesting original owners. It was claimed, and affirmatively shown, that these seizures were ordered following disclosures made to enforcement officers that sales of liquor had been made in violation of the law. It is not known that these charges were ever disproved. And yet, because of some technicality, it appearing in one instance that liquors in excess of the amount specified in the warrant had been seized, restoration of the contraband stock was ordered.

It might be argued as logically that, if a prisoner arrested for stealing a horse could be shown to have stolen two horses, he should be permitted to go free. It would seem to be a wise construction of the law, in face of the wholesale violations of its provisions, that all claimed property rights in liquor stocks illegally held should be summarily disregarded. The presumption of innocence with which the law surrounds a suspected person, thus imposing upon his accusers the necessity of proving his guilt, does not obtain in the matter of liquors, the possession of which presupposes a guilty intent.

SOCIAL service, which is said to be one of the main purposes of the trustees of the Juilliard Musical Foundation, can easily mean nothing more than that a feeling of neighborliness is to be promoted amongst citizens of American communities through free concerts, and that ambition for vocal and instrumental study is to be fostered amongst individuals through free teaching; or it may mean that the expressive powers of the public are to be awakened, and that the opportunities of persons gifted for recording the thought and aspiration of the day in tone will be extended. It may signify, that is to say, that classic symphony performances will be placed within the reach of all who want to hear them, and that a master will be available for everybody who seriously wishes to sing or play; or, it may signify that the people of the United States will be aroused to the need of a music of their own, and that men and women talented for composing will find the economic problem of following their bent solved.

The institution, then, which has been established under the will of Augustus D. Juilliard, may apply its funds to indirect artistic ends or to direct ones. It may reap fields cultivated in the past, like farmers who, year after year, mow grass lots their fathers seeded; or, it may put in the plow and till the land afresh, unless, indeed, it should venture to break new ground altogether. One indirect thing it may do, is to turn its attention to Americanization, which has of late come to represent more or less the idea of social service. A direct thing it may do, is to set its energies toward the encouragement of an American school, even divers American schools, of tonal thinking.

If Americanization is the sort of social service designed by the Juilliard trustees, the question may fairly be asked how Americanization is expected to be accomplished through the agency of German composers, whose works principally figure in symphony concert programs and in the courses of study of conservatory and college classes? Beethoven and Wagner can hardly be expected to Americanize anybody. The fifth symphony and the overture to "Tannhäuser" can scarcely be counted upon to consolidate American political sentiment. Those who fancy so ought to think what a minority and "Yankee Doodle" once achieved in America.

Service, undeniably, the \$10,000,000 philanthropy just getting under way in New York must give. A broad artistic service, however, it might more reasonably be imagined as doing, its name considered, than a special one that rather doubtfully answers a need of the moment. The foundation, in fine, can formulate a temporary policy, making music work for the country; and again, and better, it can formulate a permanent one, making the country work for music.

Editorial Notes

THOUGH perhaps few people know how gorgeous a green-billed toucan is, yet those who do are likely to ask, when informed that Lord Waring recently presented one of these beautiful birds to the London Zoological Society, why anyone so fortunate as to own such a bird should ever give it away. It is a large creature, glossy black above, with streaks of scarlet on its tail, the throat lemon-yellow with an orange patch, the under parts sharply divided into scarlet and black areas, and it has a huge bill greenish in color. Toucans, however, are exceedingly restless by nature and do not thrive unless provided with an aviary much larger than is convenient in the ordinary London house. Then, too, they are inordinately greedy and extremely untidy. But for physical beauty there are few, if any, birds which are their equal, or which can give more nearly the appearance of being dressed in colors chosen by a daring post-impressionist and put on with the careful skill of an old master.

A CONTROVERSY is at present engaging the attention of many bacteriologists. Its subject is a theory advanced by one authority, to explain certain allegedly observed phenomena, that bacteria are subject to attack by organisms still smaller than themselves, organisms invisible under any known microscope. It is asserted that this theory has neither been proved nor disproved, but that "it is sufficiently obvious" (why, is not explained) that it is of great interest and importance.

Great germs have little germs upon their backs to bite 'em.
And little germs have lesser germs, and so ad infinitum.
And the great germs themselves, in turn, have greater germs to go on;
While these again have greater still, and greater still, and so on.
—Adapted from De Morgan, with apologies.

The Last Triumph of the Fez

By V. A. TSANOFF.

HATS are cheap in Constantinople nowadays, and fezzes are dear. Politics sets the fashion, and the market is unsteady.

Karageuz, the pithy, if pugnacious, comic weekly speaking to the man in the street, as its aesthetic confrère, Ak Baba, speaks to the intellectuals, has observed this fact.

"What need is there of newspapers any more?" Karageuz remarks to his inseparable companion, Adjivat.

"Go down to the bridge, and watch the crowd: if fezzes predominate, then Kemal Pasha is winning. If hats predominate, then he is losing."

"Strange it is, my friend, how sensitive heads have become to the weather!"

But, incidentally said, if any reader thinks that the Turk is simply a savage brandishing a sword, and lacking connected speech, the esprit of these weeklies would inform him of his error. They are invaluable most of all to a conscience-ridden stranger here, who will not write on Turks, or apples, without knowing about them.

I have been to the bridge, as the Karageuz directs, and unmistakably Kemal has been winning.

What is a fez? A bit of crimson cloth shaped like a flower pot, with a tassel. It is suspected that its origin is from the Greek islanders, or mountaineers.

Sultan Muhammad, the great reformer who suppressed the janizaries, introduced the fez in Turkey. It came as a military cap for his regular army. He wore it. And everyone else but the hodjas (Turkish teachers) were not long in following suit.

The fez was a great advance in civilization over its predecessor, the turban, a heavy sort of headgear, made up of a bottom, and a shawl or towel of different color wound up around it.

In an American college dormitory the fez is simply picturesque.

To a Balkan Christian it is instinctively a sign of overlordship, and hostility.

It is a crown. And this explains so many of them on Christian heads.

But, in fact, the fez is a symbol of humility before Allah. This is its true significance, connected with a very practical use to which it is put. Five times a day its wearer faces the Black Stone in Mecca and prays. His is a muscular religion. His whole body, every muscle of it, participates in his devotions. And he often touches the ground with his forehead. There is where he needs a head-covering: the soft fez or turban furnishes it.

It makes an impressive sight to see worshippers' brows by the thousand and score of thousand touch the ground and rest on it a while as a sign of submission to Allah, on those greater fêtes of the year in the more spacious mosques of Stamboul. Squatting, rolled up on their knees and toes, their bodies sway backward and forward like the metronome at a dignified beat of thirty to the minute.

Jerikly, Russians not seldom drop to the stone pavements of their churches and touch the floor. They did it once before their tsars, as you can see in Count Alexis Tolstoy's "Boris Godunoff," now running in America on the Khudozhestvenny Theater's repertory. But the Russian is soft as putty when he arises from the floor, sentimental, hearty.

The Turk's humility is confined to his devotions. A pride that brooks no challenge replaces it, when he arises. On the Turk's impassive face one reads eternity. He has nothing to say even to his fellow worshipper.

On a Christian's head the fez is a symbol of submission to man. It is meant to ransom the wearer, and propitiate a possible attacker.

Mixed feelings arise in one's breast as he boards a car bound for Galata and Stamboul fairly early in the morning and casts a glance at its fezzed and betasseled passengers. The Turk is an early riser, is one's first thought, but it requires checking up. Look, all are bent over their newspapers, quite as they do in other countries at this time of the day when going to their places of business. But the newspapers most of them are reading are not Turkish. They are Greek, often Armenian, and still oftener French.

Those "Frenchmen" by adoption, and Greeks and Armenians, find the fez useful—when Constantinople is not occupied by the allied forces. And the periods when English, Italian, or French occupation has been vouchsafed the European or Asiatic city here have been very rare and brief in the last 500 years.

The last permanent occupation which history knows about was in 1200. Unfortunately for the Latin Emperor enthroned in Constantinople then, the Bulgarian Tsar Kaloyan captured him, put him in a cage, and had him carried that way to captivity at the head of his army.

But young Levantines, Greeks, or Armenians dislike to bow to the Moslem. When they are given an opportunity they fly to hats. The hat trade was the most remunerative one in Constantinople between the two—oh, so different—armistices of Mudros and Mudania. Since the latter, the slump has been appalling.

The befuzzing of Constantinople in 1922 is perhaps not a calamity. Karageuz has told us plainly enough what the Turks think of it.

But it has its amusing side.

This great demonstration of the Christians' fidelity and friendship for the Turks is occurring at a time when the Turks themselves are turning away from the fez. The crimson bit of color is no longer tight on Turkish heads.

Fezzes are cheap in Anatolia.

Angora has discarded the fez, as an earnest of its reforming intentions, and substituted for it for civilians a home-made lambskin headress, much worn in the Caucasus, and from there spreading northward in Russia. For its army the Grand National Assembly has introduced a regulation military cap of khaki woolen cloth, similar in shape to the Austrian, but without flaps. By that Angora means that its army is a national force, not a religious one.

So in Stamboul Christians are changing belatedly to fezzes, while fervent Nationalists are changing to kalpaks (black lambskin caps). They wear them creased parallel to the forehead, as a Papal mitre, not perpendicularly, as the Russians do. "We will discard the fez entirely," my gallant pasha friend tells me. "Within a year it will disappear. We will leave it to the Christians, from whom we took it. Its epoch has been an epoch of decline in our history."

He is in favor of discarding Arabic script, and Islam, all but in name. I see that Turkey has swallowed Nationalism hook and bait.

Turks discard fezzes, Christians don them. Politics sets the fashion, and the market is unsteady.